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A CHAPTER OF WAR HISTORY.

In the spirit of a knight errant of old, General Jas. B. Fry has, since he went on to the retired list, put his lance in rest and gone forth to do battle for the injured and the innocent. We saw how he recently entered the lists on behalf of McDowell, and in defence of his conduct at the opening battle of the Rebellion; now he presents us with new trophies of contest in an historical study, published by Van Nostrand and entitled: "Operations of the Army under Buell, from June 10th to October 30th, 1862, and the 'Buell Commission.'"

The number of those whose recollection covers the whole period of our civil war is daily lessening, and it may be well to recall the condition of things at the time the armies of the Rebellion were first organized, as it is suggested by General Fry in this volume. Under our system of administration a strictly military conduct of affairs—however great the emergency and the necessity for it—is, and presumably always will be, practically impossible. Not only is our dependence upon raw levies and untrained officers, but even for these the National Government must look to the political authorities controlling the several States. Our volunteers enter the Federal service under a sort of quasi military, quasi political control. Any officer who undertakes to apply to them the strict letter of military authority is certain to bring difficulty upon himself, and upon any national administration that undertakes to sustain him. Every officer, every soldier in the ranks, carries an ink horn and a stylus, and in numerous instances has some sort of under ground connection with a local newspaper. While the general in command is amusing himself by setting forth the military situation in official reports, which he finally imagines are to guide the action of his superiors at the seat of Government, a steady stream of letters and complaints is flowing to the rear and setting in motion the machinery of political influence, against which he is helpless. The most ordinary incidents of military discipline are construed into acts of causeless and savage tyranny; the necessary hardships of campaigning are charged to the heartless neglect of the soldier's comfort; a proper restraint upon the natural disposition of a newly organized Army to irregular pillage is construed as disloyal expression of sympathy with an enemy entitled to no consideration, and, finally a cloud of amateur strategists rise up as witnesses to testify to the incompetent management of a campaign which any one of them might have ended by "bagging the enemy" at any time within some fixed period of "thirty" or more days.

As General Fry shows in this volume, General Don Carlos Buell was one of the victims of this condition of things, which prevailed in the early days of the war. "Buell," he says, "was an educated soldier, thorough, rigid in establishing discipline, and for the sake of the men as well as the service, he expected officers to qualify themselves for their duties as promptly as possible. Appointments by Governors were necessarily made on account, mainly, of home influence, and it sometimes happened that the most popular civilian turned out to be the most incompetent soldier. Of course the civilian of influence, who proved to be an incompetent soldier, had a grievance against his Commanding General. Complaints against Buell came also from another source. When the Army first entered rebel territory by its march into Tennessee, a disposition to pillage manifested itself. Although the policy of the Government—which Buell cordially approved—at that time was to wage war against men in arms, and not against peaceable citizens, many men in our dominant political party thought that the more the rebel people were made to suffer from the war, the better. Stragglers and 'bummers' tried to use this sentiment to justify their dep-

redations upon the 'Secesh,' deciding for themselves upon the loyalty or disloyalty of those whom they plundered. Buell, for the discipline of his Army as well as for the sake of right, punished such offenders."

The result which we have indicated followed; two "war governors," O. P. Morton, of Indiana, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, united their forces against Buell, and one was governor in those days, not to say two, was far too much for a single major general. Buell's scalp was demanded, and it was soon forthcoming from an administration obliged to conciliate, with the spectre of a Northwestern confederacy threatening from Indiana. Not only was Buell removed but an inquisitorial commission was organized to search for material with which to convict him of the offences with which he had been charged. This military commission was, at the time it was organized, without authority of law, and, lying outside of the law, it did not submit itself to any of the ordinary rules of procedure. Its members were Major General Lewis Wallace, U. S. Vol., (now our Minister to Turkey) and Brigadier Generals N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Vol., and Dan'l. Tyler, U. S. Vol., with Major Don Piatt, A. D. C., as Judge Advocate. Two of the three members were inferior in rank to General Buell, and Major General E. O. C. Ord and Brig. General Albin Schoepf, who were originally members, were relieved. Ord was a fair minded man, but the other, General Fry says, "was openly and bitterly prejudiced against the accused," and was, in the midst of the proceedings, "driven from the Commission by the shame of repeated exposure." Another member who remained—presumably General Tyler—Gen. Fry declares, "with equal justice might have been, if the process of exposure had not been stopped by the Commission." The members were not sworn in Buell's presence. In fact the record does not show that they were sworn at all, nor had the Commission legal power to administer an oath; yet sitting—Star Chamber like—with closed doors, "it swore to secrecy the aide-de-camp who was permitted to attend its sessions with the accused, also the aide who made notes from the record for Buell's use, and it attempted even to swear the accused himself in like manner. He refused to be sworn, whereupon the Commission resolved to proceed without his presence. To this he objected. Then it was decided to admit him without being sworn to secrecy, but he was not to cross-examine witnesses. After a formal protest and argument from Buell, the Commission yielded this point also, and the investigation began."

The Judge Advocate testifies: "I did my best to get charges and specifications from the War Department on which to base my investigations, but was met with an order to report to Messrs. Morton and Johnson for them. I did so, and got from these gentleman assurances of proof and earnest requests to proceed. The proofs were never produced; neither Morton nor Johnson could be got to appear before the Court and face the man they had been maligning." Buell had no counsel, and his management of the case was very able, and has no mark of a technical defence. Its chief feature is a desire to expose to view every circumstance of his administration. His records were freely spread before the Commission, and he never hesitated, at the cost of endorsing a bad witness of the prosecution, to draw out all that he could say, as if he were his own witness. On the other side the case was conducted for crimination, not upon any specific charge, but upon anything that could be found in the command of an Army, extending over a period of four months, and for that object witnesses were called in from the highways and byways to tell the little or the much that they had to say of anything that promised to turn out a fault or lead to an accusation." Finally, as a strange conclusion of this history, the entire official record of the Commission, occupying hundreds of bulky MS. pages, has entirely disappeared from the

files of the War Department, and the record we have is one reproduced from the notes of the stenographer.

Unfair as it was in constitution and temper, this Commission was obliged to report that against General Buell's loyalty "there is no evidence worthy of consideration," and that his policy "toward the inhabitants of the disaffected districts into which his operations extended, . . . and familiarly known as the conciliatory policy, . . . was at that time understood to be the policy of the Government." As to his conduct of military affairs, various criticisms were offered, and it is the purpose of General Fry's volume to show that these were the offspring of ignorance, or of an undue disposition to find fault. Even as it was, the Commission "made one, and only one, important finding of fact inviting responsibility—suffering Kentucky to be invaded by rebels under Bragg." The weightiest testimony as to this was offered by General Geo. H. Thomas, and he, as General Fry shows, was simply mistaken as to the facts in regard to which he testified, his memory being at fault, as the record shows. "Thomas's testimony astonished and pained Buell, but it did not disturb their friendly relations." Of it, Buell said: "It is certain that General Thomas has not consciously laid claim to an idea which did not possess him; but I apprehend that developed facts have been so mingled in his mind with impressions coincident in some particulars, though essentially different in the main points, that his memory has failed to draw the exact distinction between them."

The marplot in the whole business was Stanton, to whom the organization of the illegal commission was due. Of him, General Fry, who served with him in the War Office, says: "While he was strictly honest, before him justice was powerless and personal rights were trifles. The cause was everything, and his will was the cause. Modifying Richelieu's maxim—first use all means to conciliate, then all to crush—he tried to conciliate only when he thought he could not crush. The citations of precedents enraged him. He treated them as stepping stones, convenient for the passage of dainty judges, but obstructions to be crushed by the iron heel of the strong man, who treads the highway of power in turbulent times. He had no scruples in wielding the power of public office. His judgment supported his disposition. He thought that to grow in the strength demanded by the occasion, he must not only possess power, but make the people feel it." A young lawyer, who served in Stanton's own office while he was Secretary of War, writes: "I revere Stanton, but I shut my eyes to no man's defects. For a man of his transcendent ability he was narrow-minded; he overrated his own profession of the law, and he contemned the military profession."

Buell had the satisfaction in the end to receive from Stanton a tacit acknowledgment of his error, which took the form of a tender, with marked kindness of manner, of a choice of important commands. Buell not availing himself of this, "subsequently Stanton twice offered him command, once under Sherman and once under Canby. Both offers he declined, because he ranked the officers under whom it was proposed he should serve."

In this, we think, Buell showed more of the sensitiveness of the impulsive soldier than the wisdom of the patriot, who realizes that in attempting to administer military affairs, under our peculiar system of government, the largest allowances must be made for the necessities of political action. At the same time we recognize the service General Fry has done to the cause of history by setting forth thus fully and intelligently the circumstances which removed so able a soldier as Buell from active participation in military affairs at so early a stage of the war. It is interesting to consider how different might have been his place in its history had a more intelligent appreciation of military necessities, and a more exact spirit of justice, prevailed at

Washington, or had Buell shown greater flexibility in adjusting himself to the conditions controlling military administration. As it was, he is one of those who labored while others entered into his rest. To quote the motto of this volume:

Compute the chances,
And deem there is never a one in dangerous times,
Who wins the race of glory, but than him
A thousand men more gloriously endowed,
Have fallen upon the course; a thousand others
Have had their fortunes founedered by a chance,
Whilst lighter barks pushed past them.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

PASSED Assistant Surgeon A. F. McGruder, U. S. N., now abroad, is expected home about September 8.

CHAPLAIN John D. Parker, U. S. A., of Fort Hayes, contributes to the Kansas City *Review of Science* for August an interesting and suggestive article on Arctic exploration.

GENERAL Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., was expected in San Antonio this week, from his visit to the North.

COLONEL J. S. Mason, 9th Infantry, celebrated his sixtieth birthday August 21, Thursday of this week.

CAPTAIN F. H. Hathaway, U. S. A., has assumed his duties at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison. His reception by many old friends at Fort Leavenworth was a most hearty one.

MAJOR W. B. Beck, U. S. A., is commandant of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., during the absence of General R. H. Jackson, on leave.

LIEUT. John E. Myers, 3d Artillery, under recent orders, goes, in October, from St. Augustine, Fla., to San Antonio, Texas.

CAPT. C. C. Cusick, 22d Infantry, is stopping temporarily at 1200 Broadway, Kansas City.

LIEUT. F. S. Strong, 4th Artillery, will remain at Fort Monroe, Va., until the latter part of September, when he will leave to join Egan's Light Battery at Fort Adams.

LIEUT. J. M. Cunningham, 19th Infantry, of Fort Clark, Texas, has started North on a two months' visit.

LIEUT. E. St. J. Greble, 2d U. S. Artillery, now East on leave from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will, at its expiration in September, join Battery E, of his regiment, at Little Rock Barracks.

AMONG the qualified "sharpshooters," in the Department of Arizona, are Capt. F. E. Pierce and Lieut. Thos. Connolly and N. P. Phister, 1st Infantry; Lieuts. G. K. Hunter and W. D. Beach, 3d Cavalry.

LIEUT. J. H. Shollenberger, 10th Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Lyon, Colorado.

LIEUT. J. M. Burns, 17th Infantry, and Mrs. Burns, left Columbus Barracks, O., this week, on a visit to the East.

COL. J. E. Tourtellotte, U. S. A., accompanied his former chief, General Sherman, to Minnetonka, to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

GEN. Absalom Baird, U. S. A., attained his sixtieth birthday on Wednesday of this week, Aug. 20.

MAJOR J. H. Eaton, U. S. A., retired, is a resident of Portland, Oregon.

LIEUT. Col. H. C. Douglass, 14th Infantry, is due at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory, to take command there.

CAPT. R. L. Ekeridge and Lieuts. E. B. Bolton and C. H. Heyl, 23d Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week, from short leaves of absence.

LIEUT. J. R. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Preble, Me., this week, for West Point, where he will be assigned to duty in the Department of Modern Languages.

LIEUT. J. B. Murdock, U. S. N., was a guest at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

COL. J. C. Gilman, U. S. A., visited friends at Fort Leavenworth, the latter part of last week, and went from there to Omaha, and thence to the Rocky Mountains in pursuit of health.

COLONEL J. H. Potter, 24th Infantry, has taken the place of Colonel E. S. Otis, on the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, the latter being on a leave of absence in the East.

LIEUTENANT Edward Davis, 3d Artillery, now on leave, will remain North until the latter part of September, when he will join Warren's light battery at Little Rock Barracks.

COLONEL James J. Jones, 12th New York, on breaking camp at Fort Wadsworth, last week, warmly thanked Colonels Hamilton and Closson, Lieutenant Zaliniski, Whistler, and others of the 5th Artillery, for their unwearied efforts towards making the "Heavy Artillery Camp" of 1884, a notable professional success.

REAR Admiral E. T. Nichols, U. S. N., was a guest at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, recently, on his way to Richfield Springs.

GENERAL W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., was at Long Branch, N. J., this week.

LIEUTENANT H. R. Legly, 3d U. S. Artillery, was Judge Advocate of a General Court-martial which sat this week at Fort Monroe, Va., for the trial of Lieutenant William Everett, 4th U. S. Artillery, on charges covering minor breaches of garrison discipline.

LIEUT. Guy Howard, U. S. A., and Mrs. Howard, sailed for Antwerp, on Saturday last, on the steamship *Rhinefield*.

CAPTAIN E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry, will break up his recruiting rendezvous at Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 31, and will remain on "waiting orders" until Oct. 1, when his recruiting tour terminates.

LIEUT. E. W. Casey, 23d Infantry, left West Point this week, and will spend until the latter part of October on leave, and then join his regiment at Fort Lewis, Colorado.

GENERAL G. B. Willcox, U. S. A., now in the West, will rejoin at Madison Barracks, N. Y., about the end of August.

COLONEL John Moore, Medical Department, U. S. A., celebrated his forty-eighth birthday at San Francisco, on Saturday last, August 16.

REAR Admiral J. J. Almy, U. S. N., acted as referee at a boat race at Richfield Springs, August 16. Among the judges was Colonel Lawrence Kip, formerly of the 3d U. S. Artillery.

CLARA BARTON, having been appointed by President Arthur, delegate from the United States to the International Congress of the Red Cross, which meets at Geneva, Switzerland, September 1, sailed for Europe, on Saturday last, on the *City of Chester*.

ADJUT. GEN. R. C. Drum, U. S. A., still remains abroad and has been much benefited physically by his temporary relaxation from the arduous duties of the A. G. O.

MAJOR T. C. Sullivan, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., is expected to arrive in Boston, from San Francisco, about September 15, and will take charge of the Subsistence Depot there.

LIEUTENANT Everard E. Hatch, 18th Infantry, a graduate of 1884, will take a bride with him to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, having been married August 7, at Palermo, Maine, to Miss Nellie S. Rowe, of that city.

GENERAL O. D. Greene, U. S. A., assumed the helm at the A. G. O., this week, during the temporary absence of General McKeever, visiting his family at Southampton, L. I.

GENERAL A. G. Brackett, U. S. A., came to New York, from St. Louis, early in the week, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUTENANT W. H. Coffin, 5th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Omaha, this week, from a trip to St. Paul to attend the wedding of Professor Larned, of West Point, and Miss Alexander.

LIEUT. Wiltonghy Walke, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Camp Virginia, White Sulphur Springs, on Wednesday, on a week's vacation.

LIEUT. J. A. Irons, 20th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from an absence of six weeks.

LIEUT. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was expected in New York this week from Fort Leavenworth, to report to General Gillmore for duty.

LIEUT. John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Snelling, Minn., from an official trip to the Yankton Indian Reservation, to resurvey its boundary line.

CAPTAIN F. H. Hathaway, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has entered upon duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison.

MAJOR G. B. Russell, U. S. A., Inspector on the staff of General Augur, is making a tour of the military posts in New Mexico.

MAJOR T. C. J. Baily, U. S. A., retired, is residing at Estes, Stutsman county, Dakota.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Sheridan and Generals Newton and Hazen returned to Washington early in the week and cleared off accumulated business.

ADJUTANT H. K. Bailey, 5th U. S. Infantry, visited St. Paul early in the week to conduct recruits to Fort Keogh.

CAPTAIN G. E. Belknap, U. S. N., arrived in New York early in the week from Norfolk, Va., en route to Sandy Hook to superintend torpedo experiments.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., accompanied by Captain J. P. Sanger, A. D. C., and others, made an inspection of Fort Keogh, Montana, Aug. 14, and left the same evening for the East.

THE San Francisco Report, of August 9, says: "Ensign Thomas W. Ryan, of the Ranger, is in the city. W. Emmet, U. S. A., arrived on Tuesday with his wife. Captain Chas. Harkins, 2d Infantry, was in the city Tuesday. Colonel Montgomery Bryant, 8th Infantry, and his family, came down from Benicia Wednesday. Lieut. F. W. Schwatka, of Arctic fame, with his wife, arrived by the southern overland route Tuesday. Captain John W. Dillenback, 1st Artillery, has been appointed executive officer at the Presidio rifle range during the approaching contests. Henry Guy Carleton will be married soon to Miss Hubbard of New York. Mr. Carlton's sister, Mrs. Lieut. Moore, U. S. N., is well known here. Miss Eliza McAllister, daughter of Colonel Julian McAllister, U. S. A., of Benicia, is engaged to Stanley Dexter, a former resident of San Francisco, and now practicing law at New York City."

AN Army officer writes us: "You may be interested to know that I have made a trip to Florida in consequence of an article which I read in the JOURNAL about a colony of Army officers being formed at Zellwood. I was there two weeks, and closed my visit by purchasing some land, not in Zellwood, but in an adjoining township but a few miles away. I like the country very much and find many Northern people living the year round there. There are all sorts of sanitary conditions to be found in Florida, but the 'Lake Region' certainly can claim to be of the healthiest."

CAPTAIN J. C. White, and Lieutenant Thos. Ridgway, U. S. A., are among those registering at the London Office of the New York Herald, recently. Capt. White is stopping at Charing Cross Hotel, and Lieut. Ridgway at 24 Woburn Square.

CAPTAIN E. H. Buffner, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Buffner, have arrived at Rock Island, Ill., and taken temporary quarters at the Harper House.

LIEUTS. J. D. Adams and N. J. K. Patch, U. S. Navy, left London, August 5, to join the *Kearsarge* at Trieste. They were to go via Flushing, Cologne, Frankfort and Vienna to avoid the cholera.

CAPTAIN R. L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was to leave Washington, D. C., this week for his new post of duty, Montgomery, Alabama.

Chaplain James J. Kane, U. S. N., is rusticating at Saratoga.

THE scandal which agitated St. Louis two years ago when Russell H. Tevis shot Frank T. Inglehart, and afterwards was divorced from his wife, a daughter of Colonel H. B. Reese, U. S. A., has been revived by Mr. Tevis committing suicide, August 16. He remarried Mrs. Tevis some time since. On the evening of August 15, he came home and after a few words with his wife shot himself through the head. At the coroner's inquest, Mrs. Tevis stated that business troubles alone were the cause of the rash act.

THE marriage of Professor C. W. Larned, U. S. A., of West Point, to Miss Louise Alexander, daughter of General E. B. Alexander, U. S. A., retired, took place at Christ Church, St. Paul, on the evening of August 14. The church was handsomely decorated, and the *elite* of St. Paul were present at the wedding. Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Omaha, was groomsman, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Louise and Amie Lieber, nieces of the bride. The ushers were Lieutenants W. E. Crozier, Ordnance Corps, J. F. Bell, 7th Cavalry; W. A. Mann, 17th Infantry, and W. H. Sage, 5th Infantry. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, the veteran General Alexander. Among the special guests of the occasion were Mrs. Lieber, wife of Colonel G. N. Lieber, U. S. A., sister of the bride; Gen. Alfred Terry, U. S. A., and two sisters; Lieut. A. B. Johnson and wife, and Lieut. L. C. Hard and wife; Mrs. Col. Rucker, Mrs. Col. Penrose, Mrs. D. C. Shepherd; the Misses Lee, Otis, Appleton, Palmer, Haupt and Kountze; George H. Squiers and sister; Lieut. George D. Wallace and wife, 7th Cavalry, and Lieut. George Andrews, 25th Infantry. The *Pioneer Press* referring to the event says: "Miss Louise Alexander has been for several seasons one of the sprightliest and best known young ladies of St. Paul society, and her absence will be regretted by the many to whom her presence was always more than welcome. Professor Larned, though young, has by talent and skill already won for himself name and fame." After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of General Alexander, after which the married couple left for West Point, their future home.

A WRITER in *Blackwood's Magazine* says: "The Emperor of Germany looks well on horseback, and is at home in the saddle; but he is not what is called a good rider, and takes no special interest in horses, except as regards military requirements. He rides with loose reins, letting his steed have its own way, and seeming to reckon as confidently on his horse's good service as on those of the other instruments of his will. In former years he has frequently met with accidents in consequence of his careless riding. Now his aides-de-camp always keep a sharp lookout before him when he canters off in his peculiar way, looking in every direction except where a careful rider ought to look, viz., at the road before him."

THE New York *Mail and Express*, advertising to the international convention on "Weights and Measures," to meet in Washington next October, says: "There are not wanting advocates of the yard and the pound, as well as of the metre and the litre. One of the ablest of these advocates, Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, has recently published a book on metrology, in which he claims for our Anglo-Saxon measures not only a great antiquity, but an adaptability to existing requirements and a scientific basis in geodetic facts, superior to the French system. This is not by any means the first work of the kind, but it is the latest, and in some respects the best, and it shows conclusively that due consideration should be given to our system before attempting to change it."

THE *Southwest Sentinel* says: "Captain D. Madden, Lieuts. Blake, Perrine, and other officers from Fort Bayard, have been over during the week, and there bids fair to be a renewal of the cordial relations which formerly existed between Fort Bayard and Silver City. Our people have a warm place in their hearts for Captain Madden, remembering well his efficient services in our Indian troubles four years ago."

THE death of Captain G. M. Bascom, 13th Infantry, promotes 1st Lieut. H. G. Cavanaugh to the captaincy of Company B, and 2d Lieut. W. S. Davies to a 1st lieutenancy. Captain Cavanaugh will change from Fort Stanton to Fort Bayard, but Lieut. Davies will remain at Fort Stanton, changing from Co. C to Co. E.

QUEEN Victoria's wealth is said by *London Truth* to be "immense." The estate of Osborne is at least five times as valuable as when it was purchased by the Queen and Prince Albert, about 40 years ago. The Balmoral property extends over 30,000 acres. Claremont was granted to the Queen for life in 1866, with reversion to the country, and her Majesty purchased the property outright three years ago for \$890,000. Probably its market value is not much under \$750,000. She also possesses some property at Coburg, and the Princess Hohenlohe left her the Villa Hohenlohe, at Baden, one of the best residences in the place. With regard to personal property, Mr. Nield left the Queen over \$2,500,000, and the property left by the Prince Consort is believed to have amounted to nearly \$8,000,000, but the provisions of his will have been kept a strict secret, and the document has never been "proved." She must also have saved a vast sum out of her income, which has always been very well managed.

THE 107th anniversary of the battle of Bennington, Vt., was duly celebrated at that place August 16.

Under orders of this week, Lieut. J. T. Thompson, 2d Artillery, of Newport Barracks, Ky., will join Ramsay's Battery at the camp at Panquier, White Sulphur Springs.

GEN. W. S. Harney, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Wednesday, saw off most valuable

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CAPT. R. R. Neill, formerly of the U. S. Marine Corps and now Secretary of Legation at Lima, Peru, sailed for that place on Wednesday on the steamer *Para*.

In a few days Gens. Schofield and Terry and Col. Smith, Andrews, Brooke, Bradley, Ayres, Otis, and Black will be converging towards Washington to sit on the court which is to try Gen. Swain.

BREVET COL. A. Tracy, U. S. A., is stopping at present at Katahdin Iron Works, Piscataquis County, Me., to get the benefit of the air of the "primeval forests."

GEN. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., left Louisville, Ky., the latter part of this week, to be absent until about Sept. 10.

REAR ADMIRAL Edw. Simpson is at the Marshall House, York Harbor, Me. Rear Admiral S. F. Quackenbush is spending the summer at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort.

COMMANDER C. N. Schoonmaker, U. S. N., now visiting his family at Kingston, N. Y., will return to Norfolk, Va., early next week.

The marriage of Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson, 19th Infantry, son of Major Eckerson, of the Q. M. Dept., to Miss Elenor Armour, of Washington, D. C., which occurred Aug. 13th, at the West Presbyterian Church at Washington, D. C., brought together a large and fashionable assemblage. The bridesmaids were the Misses Durgee, Rosner and Armour, the youngest sisters of the bride. The groomsmen were Capt. Thos. W. Symons, Corps Engineers; Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree, Signal Corps. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 1604 Q st., N. W., after which the happy couple left for Fort Clark, Texas, where Lieut. Eckerson is stationed. They visited at Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday.

COMMANDER Schley and Coffin, U. S. N., called at the City Hall, N. Y., on Wednesday, to visit Mayor Edson. The Mayor was absent, and the visitors were received by his Secretary, Mr. Lucas, and Commander Taylor, U. S. N., of the Mayor's office.

LIEUT. J. C. Bush, 5th Artillery, will leave New York early next week to enter upon duty at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn.

A FASHIONABLE wedding, that of Lieut. J. H. Pendleton, U. S. Marine Corps, and Miss Mary Helen Fay, daughter of Professor Fay, of the Naval Academy, took place at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 20th. The bridesmaids were Miss Fay, sister of the bride; Miss Pendleton, the groom's sister, and Miss Claude. The groomsmen were W. R. Addicks, U. S. N.; Nevert Steele and Daniel Randall. The ushers were Dr. McClurg, U. S. N.; J. T. Briscoe, Jr.; Hallam Claude, and Ensign S. S. Wood, U. S. N. A reception followed the ceremony.

"How glorious it is to be engaged in a purely intellectual occupation," murmured a Boston maiden, gazing rapturously into the eyes of a country editor, "your own mental faculties for tools, and the whole universe for a workshop." Now tell me," she added, "what do you find the most difficult thing connected with your noble profession?" "Paying the hands," said the editor.

LIEUT. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and some guests from the Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle, N. H., made a visit to the Isle of Shoals on Tuesday, and in returning, through a dense fog, nearly ran upon Fort Point rocks.

CAPTAIN Chas. Porter, 8th Infantry, was to visit San Francisco this week to consult with General Pope in regard to matters at Fort Gaston, Cal.

MAJOR W. H. Bell, U. S. A., and family, of Newport Barracks, Kentucky, are spending August in Pennsylvania near Creson Springs.

ADJUTANT C. B. Hall, 19th U. S. Infantry, from Texas, is visiting at Fort Leavenworth. He is suffering greatly from malaria.

THE Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, numbers among its trustees General D. B. Stanley, U. S. A., and Colonel J. S. Rogers, its Superintendent, formerly of the Army. The Academy *News* for August furnishes much interesting information as to the personnel and material of this admirable institution.

LIEUT. J. R. Pierce, 24th Infantry, on leave from Fort Supply, is visiting at Denver, Col.

THE "Olmsted" Court Martial at Fort Leavenworth has concluded its business, and the majority of the members have returned to their commands. The result of the trial will be made public shortly.

Mr. Jonas Minturn, who died at San Francisco August 1, was the father of Mrs. Sanford, the wife of Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, and Mrs. Dyer, wife of Adjutant A. B. Dyer, 4th Artillery.

MEDICAL Director Charles Martin, U. S. N., the senior officer of the Medical Corps, was placed upon the retired list on Thursday of this week, after an active and distinguished service of thirty-six years. He resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPTAIN R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., on an extended visit to the Indian Territory, Texas, etc., is expected to rejoin at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., about the end of August.

CAPTAIN Wm. S. Muse, of the U. S. Marine Corps, Mrs. Muse, child and nurse, were guests at the Murphy House, Preston Hollow, Schoharie County, N. Y., Tuesday and Wednesday. The party arrived from Binghamton, and left for the resorts among the Catskills, and are travelling with Captain Muse's fine turnout. They will tarry awhile at Laurel House, Kaaterskill, Mountain House, Overlook, etc.

PASSED ASST. Engineer Albert F. Dixon, who has been on leave in West Medford, Mass., since his detachment from the *Wachusett*, has reported for duty in the draughting room of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at Washington.

SECRETARIES Lincoln and Chandler came to New York this week to meet President Arthur.

CAPTAIN E. J. Stivers, 25th Infantry, on leave from the West, visited New York last week, and then went to Stonington, Conn., to attend the marriage of his daughter.

CAPTAIN E. P. Ewers, 5th U. S. Infantry, has recently completed a trip through the Cheyenne Indian country in East Montana.

MAJOR T. H. Eckerson, Q. M. Department, who has been relieved from duty as chief quartermaster and disbursing officer of the District of Montana, and ordered to Washington to settle his accounts, preparatory to retirement in January next, is expected in Washington the latter part of this month. He has determined to make his home in Washington. Being on the ground, he will doubtless give some attention during the coming winter to his petition laid before last Congress for retirement with increased rank, which Major Maginnis has interested himself in.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of August 7 says:

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., returned last week to Portland, Oregon, which he will make his future home....Asst. Surgeon W. O. Owen will return with his bride to Fort Stevens this week....Capt. J. H. Bartholomew, Asst. Surgeon, ordered to take station at Portland for the present, is likely to be transferred to the East before the winter sets in....The officers and ladies of the 14th Infantry have been tendered a complimentary moonlight excursion by Department officers, and will go on the steamer *Caroline* to-night, being joined by a number of guests from Portland....An officer of the 21st Infantry, at Fort Sidney writes: "I wish I could step in your office and get off some of the extra bile caused by the heat and high winds of this 'centre of civilization.' We reached our destination safely, and have been trying to get settled. We find it an uphill business—everything is scarce, except high winds, potato worms and bed bugs; we have them in great profusion. The town of Sidney does not compare favorably with your town....After we get settled I think we will like the post. It is certainly better in many respects than any other post I have seen in the Department of the Plate." One of the "boys" at Fort D. A. Russell writes: "We are here in camp (tents) in the limits of the post, doing our own guard and having our own drill. Between the wind and dust of the prairie we are disgusted with the place. Instead of gazing on the broad Columbia we gaze wistfully at the little insignificant stream—Crows Creek, and our thoughts transport us back to dear old Vancouver. It can be truly said, that when the 21st left Vancouver, with its good associations, it left a paradise to go to a wilderness."

THE veteran Gen. Bennett A. Hill, U. S. A., visited Philadelphia this week, stopping at the Colonade Hotel.

LIEUT. D. A. Howard, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week, returns to West Point from Galena, Ill., where he has been spending his summer vacation.

The officers of Fort Leavenworth played a game of base ball at the Fort with the "Dudes" of Leavenworth City, on Monday last, beating their opponents by a score of 13 to 6.

THE sixteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, of which Gen. Sheridan is President, will be held at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 17 and 18.

CAPT. A. E. Woodson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Woodson, were guests at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, this week.

PAYMASTER General J. A. Smith, U. S. N., visited the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday of this week.

COMMO. M. Sicard, U. S. N., has gone to the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y., on duty connected with the Bureau of Ordnance.

LIEUT.-Commander Casper F. Goodrich, Inspector of Ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard, was in New York this week, consulting with Lieutenant Zalinski, of the Army, with reference to some further experiments with the dynamite gun. He returned to Washington on Thursday.

LIEUT. B. H. Buckingham, on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance at the Navy Department, left Washington on Wednesday night for Louisville, Ky., where he goes to arrange the relics of the Greely Relief Expedition for the exposition at that place.

THE following Army officers registered at the Office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., this week: 2d Lieut. J. H. Weber, Signal Corps, Riggs House, awaiting orders; 2d Lieut. H. A. Schroeder, 4th Art., St. James Hotel, on vacation from Michigan Military Academy; 2d Lieut. George W. Rutherford, 8th Infantry, National Hotel, on leave; Assistant Surgeon Henry McElderry, Ebbitt House, S. O. 178, Hqrs. Army.

ENSIGN George P. Blow and Lieutenant N. E. Mason were the only Navy officers registered at the Navy Department during the current week.

PAT. INSPECTOR Henry M. Denniston arrived in Washington from San Francisco on Wednesday, where he comes to appear for examination before a Board composed of Pay Directors Murray and Wallach, both of whom have arrived in Washington, the former from Annapolis and the latter from Norfolk. Mr. Denniston has been promoted to be Pay Director, subject, however, to examination, which he is now undergoing.

LIEUT. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., has been invited to attend the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in Montreal.

PAT. INSPECTOR F. H. Swan, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York, on Thursday.

LIEUT. L. V. Caziaro, 2d U. S. Artillery, is visiting at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, and will soon join his bat at the camp.

THE Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps met at St. Louis on Thursday in annual reunion. Most of the time was taken up with discussion of the best methods for having their members recognized by the Government as part of the Army and as legal claimants for pensions.

LIEUT. C. P. Townsley, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., on Wednesday, to be absent for a week.

1st LIEUT. A. L. Wagner, 6th Infantry, is visiting at Del Kalb, Ills.

THE members of the Naval Advisory Board have gone to Chester, Pa., to inspect the new steel cruisers.

THE following officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending Aug. 21: *Army*, Lieut. Fred S. Folz, 1st Cav.; Maj. Wm. T. Edgar, retired.—*Navy*, Ensign John A. Hoogerwerff, Ensign Geo. P. Blow; Passed Asst. Eng. A. F. Dixon, wife and child; Pay Director C. P. Wallach; Pay Inspector H. M. Denniston; Lieut. N. E. Mason; Pay Director J. D. Murray.

COL. W. B. Royall, 4th Cavalry, is at Deer Park, Maryland. Mrs. and Miss Royall are at present at Narragansett Pier.

PROF. J. E. Nourse, U. S. N., retired, has two literary matters on hand at present, the first being a revision of and additions to his work of some three years ago, on American exploration in the ice zones, bringing the history in brief to the present date; and the second an article to appear in the *Century* for October, designed to show that Arctic exploration is fully worth its cost.

THE New York papers say that several enlisted men of the Greely party will appear next Monday evening at the Grand Opera House in "Storm Beaten." Men of the rescuing party will also appear with them, and one of the novel features of the scene will be that the men will be clad in the Esquimaux furs which they wore in the Arctic regions.

We referred last week to the reported finding of *Jeanette* relics in the Arctic seas. Dr. Emil Bessels, on being questioned about the matter, was inclined to doubt the truth of the report that such relics had been found at the place named. He did not think it true that a body was covered up in the bear skin said to have been found on the floe. If such were the case it was not one of the *Jeanette's* dead, as when that vessel was abandoned no one on board had died, and it was improbable that the relics could have drifted from the Lena Delta, as the river ice would not have floated that distance. Louis Noros doubts the story. He says: "I know that none of our party were left behind in the tent; I know that all the tents were taken away in our boats; I know that no casks were taken from the ship and carried away by the party; I know that there was but one beaver skin in the party, and that was left in the cache on the Siberian coast. My theory is that the articles found, if any have been found were taken by natives from this cache and by some means (I cannot conceive how) have gradually worked their way to civilization."

MUCH has been made in the newspapers lately of certain charges against Cadet John A. Logan, Jr., of West Point, son of Senator Logan, for having, on the night of August 1, said to the Cadet officer of the guard, when approached by him, "Who comes there, by God?" repeating the offensive expression when telling the officer to advance and give the countersign. There appears to have been an inquiry into the matter, but no Court martial, so far as our advices go; and the latest intimation is that he has been found guiltless of the accusation and has resumed his duty.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The Board of Officers convoked in Washington to examine Indian war claims is dissolved. (S. O. 2 A, Aug. 22.)

The commanding officer Fort Adams, R. I., will direct an officer of his command to proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and report for temporary duty. (S. O. 168 D East, Aug. 22.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Charles Sutherland, Medical Director; Col. A. J. Perry, Chief Quartermaster, and Col. John Hamilton, 5th Artillery, will meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Aug. 26th, to examine into the condition of officers' quarters Nos. 15 and 16. The board will give its opinion as to what measures, if any, ought to be taken to improve the condition of the quarters. (S. O. 168 D East, Aug. 22.)

(From the New York Tribune.)

RESULTS OF THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

THE scientific results of Greely's observations are said by those who know about them to be more valuable than the public have any idea of. Geographically his explorations will not make many changes necessary in Polar maps. Cape Britannia, which was the furthest point North on the coast of Greenland seen by Beaumont, is the southwestern end of an island, and not the northern end as the English explorers supposed. The map of the northern coast of Greenland will be continued for several miles above Lockwood Island, as Lieutenant Lockwood really went some distance beyond the island which bears his name, but could not get accurate observations on account of the shadows of the cliffs. So he made his official furthest north at Lockwood Island and unfurled the American flag four miles nearer the Pole than Nares had planted the British ensign, Hazen Lake, which Greely discovered some miles inland from Archer Fiord, is a large body of water well stocked with fish. The collection of Esquimaux relics which were found at Fort Conger is the most complete ever got together. When the party abandoned Fort Conger the relics were boxed up and left. It is the opinion of some officers of the relief expedition that it would have been possible this year to have sailed directly up to Lady Franklin Bay, got the relics and returned. This course could not have been thought of by the relief ships, as they had a high duty to perform. The moss which the Greely party boiled with their sealskin boots at Cape Sabine is almost exactly like the gray moss which grows on the New England rocks and has little or no nutrient in it. Near the grave of Lieutenant Lockwood there was growing, when the relief party arrived, some beautiful flowering moss. A clump of it, with its purple flowers, was picked up by one of the officers of the expedition and brought home to the family of the dead explorer. Among the relics brought back from Cape Sabine was the flag that Lockwood unfurled at his furthest north.

WHAT UNIFORM SHOULD BE.

The new brown campaign hat is about what the Army needed for fatigue and campaign work. It is high enough in the crown to allow proper ventilation; the brim is wide enough to turn the rain and to protect the face and neck from the sun, and the color is good, though the shade might be improved by making it the color gun makers advertise for shooting suits as "the celebrated dead grass color."

The fatigue and field uniform should be light in weight, protect the wearer from the weather, should be durable, economical, not show dirt, and of such a color as not to make the wearer a prominent mark for an enemy's bullet, and so shaped as to enable him to march with the minimum amount of fatigue.

When the extreme range of the musket and carbine was two hundred yards, men shooting at each other were near enough to recognize individuals; so bright colors and dandified uniforms did not affect their shooting. With the present long range arms, four hundred yards is perhaps the shortest distance at which there is deliberate firing at individuals. At that distance and upwards, the color of the uniform and its contrasts of color become a matter of serious importance. Any color that at a distance looks black, red or white, offers a prominent mark. Our dark blue looks black at a distance.

Our soldiers on the frontier, if permitted, and when they can afford to outfit themselves, do not wear the uniform in the field. Those who do, return from a two months' scout in rags, and with elbows, seat, knees and bottom of trousers patched with pieces of shelter tent, rubber blanket, leather, etc., and are "a motley crew," no two with the same size or color of patches. The following uniform, though not perfect, would be preferable to the present one, and soldiers would return from a scout dressed alike and in uniform:

The new campaign hat, a short brown (or dead grass colored) canvas coat, similar to those sold by dealers for shooting coats, buttons of bronze, sleeves sewed to the coat on top but open under the arms, four pockets with flaps of same material on the outside of the coat. The game pockets inside to remain, but to be arranged for infantry (and cavalry dismounted) to carry their meat can, rations, pair of socks, drawers and canteen; canteen for infantry to be a flat glass bottle, covered with blanket. Breeches (instead of trousers) of same material as coat, or of drap corduroy, to fit easily in the seat and close to the leg, to be cut off a few inches below the knee and drawn up and tied under it, so that the drawers and breeches will bag slightly in front of the knee and the leg can be moved and bent without effort.

Brown woollen stockings (instead of socks) to come up to the knee and kept in place by the breeches being tied over them. In bad weather and on the march brown canvas leggings to cover the instep and come up to the knee, fastening with strings on the outside of the leg. A legging furnished with strings will fit any leg, and if a string breaks the soldier can at once repair the damage, which he cannot do if the fastenings are buckles, buttons or hooks. The legging for the cavalry should, on the inside only, come well above the knee, and be tied on the outside of the leg.

The shirt to be of brown woollen, with collar of sufficient size to wear a silk handkerchief under and knotted in front as a neck tie. Do not issue an under shirt, but when the brown shirt is shrunk by many washings cut off the collar and sleeves at the elbow and wear it under a new shirt. In the field in hot weather soldiers go in shirt sleeves (and should be allowed to do so in garrison when on fatigue), so the color of the shirt is as important as the color of the coat in action.

For winter a similar coat lined with gray blanket; the breeches, if of canvas, should also be lined with gray blanket. The overcoat to be of brown canvas without cape, but with a movable hood, all lined throughout with gray blanket. The canvas clothing of the best quality is, in addition to being sewed, riveted with copper rivets at the corners of the pockets, and at points where clothing usually first gives way. The straps and buckles to close the game pockets are riveted on.

This uniform is light in weight, strong, and durable, and being partially water proof, is a protection from rain and wind; blanket lined, it is very warm. One suit lined and one suit unlined would last a soldier for fatigue and field duty during his five years' enlistment. Many officers on the frontier wear it for field and shooting purposes. The color of a costume that enables a hunter to get within easy gunshot of a deer, mallard duck, or the still more wary wild turkey, is probably a good and safe color to wear when approaching an enemy.

In General Crook's campaigns in the winters of 1876-7, 1877-8, 1878-9, and 1879-80 (during which on several occasions the mercury in the ordinary thermometer went down into the bulb and refused to register the cold), some officers and soldiers wore the brown canvas clothing and recommended it as the most comfortable and suitable for field service.

Base ball players and athletes generally wear breeches (instead of trousers), as interfering less with vigorous and continued exertion. The useless half yard of blue cloth the soldier wears below the knee interferes with his walking by flapping, is worn out by contact with the ground, by mud and dust, and is torn by briars. In the field the cavalryman tucks it into his boots; the infantryman folds it on the outside of the leg and pulls his socks up over it, often tying a string below the knee to make the trousers bag in front of the knee.

In the snow, he gets a gunny or grain sack from the teamsters or the cavalry, ties it closely around his leg from the knee down over his shoe, making a heavy and clumsy legging. Troops, it should be remembered, go into the field, not for a picnic or to be stylish, but for harder physical work than men in any other occupation perform; for exposure to weather, hardships, suffering and danger, their costume should be in shape, ma-

terial and color, suitable for the work they have to perform.

On the march the officer has the same exercise, exposure to weather and necessities as the soldier; in action he has equal exposure, greater responsibility and anxiety. A uniform that is comfortable and suitable for the soldier, is appropriate for the officer. Marks of rank should not be visible over one hundred yards. It is not necessary to recognize rank or the difference in grade over fifty yards, but at that distance and under it every officer and every soldier should be so marked, whether in shirt sleeves, coat or overcoat, that his company, regiment, arm of service and exact rank can be determined at a glance. These marks should be made of cloth and sewed to the clothing. Brass numbers, letters, etc., are broken or lost by a few weeks' field service.

In garrison the uniform, except for fatigue, should be as brilliant in colors and as gay and stylish as the fancy of the enlisted men may wish, leaving it to the wise discretion of each Post Commander to modify the uniform in cold weather and during extreme heat. If a soldier in garrison errs on either side, it should be towards the "Dude" in dress and the "Exquisite" in manners.

The saying in old armies is generally a true one—"The more of a 'Macaroni' in quarters, the more daring the soldier in the fight." The vanity that makes a man wish others to admire him for daring in action, has its only outlet in garrison by exquisite care of weapons and clothing, cleanliness of person, and excessive politeness to others. The self-respecting pride that makes a man strive to come up to his ideal and respect himself in action, has its outlet in garrison, if properly encouraged by his seniors, by a punctilious courtesy towards and regard for the rights of others, in manners, dress, and cleanliness of person. Of course I except such dandified manners and dress as may be due to effeminacy of body or mind.

TEXAS.

THE SUFFERINGS AT CAPE SABINE.

In a recent interview at Portsmouth, Lieut. Greely is represented by a press dispatch as saying: "In regard to the story of two factions, with Lieut. Kisingbury in charge of the opposition, I will say that the rumor is totally false, having no foundation whatever. The trouble between Kisingbury and myself occurred in 1881, the first year of the expedition. He desired to be relieved from duty, and I, not wishing to retain a man against his will, although I had the power to do so, gave him his liberty. It is my impression that he desired to return to the United States. He went southward, but the *Proteus* was sunk, and he returned to duty. I treated him as though nothing had happened, and recently, when Lockwood died, I gave Kisingbury the second place."

"What do you say about the condition of Kisingbury's body?" asked the reporter.

"I say that it is news, and horrible news, to me. All these later disclosures and terrible charges come upon me with awful suddenness. I can truthfully say that I have suffered more mental anguish these last few days than I did in all my sojourn at the North, when the chances were a hundred to one against me. I can but repeat that if there was any cannibalism, and there now seems to be no doubt about it, the man-eating was done in secrecy and entirely without my knowledge and contrary to my discipline. I can give no stronger denial. I have demanded an investigation, and it will come in time, but I can say nothing more than I have already stated. All my papers and Kisingbury's diary, Lockwood's diary, and, in fact, every scrap of paper relating to the expedition, are in charge of the War Department at Washington. The crew of the *Thetis* can testify that the body of the last man dead (Schneider) was not mutilated in any way; and the fact that we kept Ellison alive in the hopeless state we were in, ought to convince anybody that we are not cannibals. Since my return from Newburyport every one of my men has called upon me. They came in a body, and assured me emphatically that they knew nothing about the condition of the bodies of their fallen comrades, and each solemnly swore that he was innocent. Perhaps those who died last fed upon the bodies of those who died before, but all this is supposition. I can but answer for myself and for my orders to the party."

"For days and weeks I lay on my back, unable to move. If, in my enfeebled condition, one or more of my men fed upon human flesh, it was beyond my control and certainly beyond my knowledge. I know that I have been criticised for not telegraphing the fact of the shooting of Henry as soon as I arrived at St. Johns, but you must remember that I was in a wretched condition of body and mind. I was in a quandary whether or not I should be tried for murder, as Henry was shot on my own responsibility, and not by the order of a regular court-martial."

A Rochester despatch of August 18th says: In continuing their examination of Lieutenant Kisingbury's body Drs. Charles Buckley, F. A. Mandeville, and James Buckley have had recourse to the microscope in examining the contents of the intestines. They have found here woody fibre, cellulose, spiral fibres of air vessels of plants, shells and mineral substances, striped muscular tissue, epidermis, red blood corpuscles, and oil globules. "We believe," said the physicians, "that the epidermis and muscular tissue found was that of a human being, the epidermis contrasting exactly with the epidermis taken from the arm of one of us and put under the microscope. The tissue presented the same characteristics as laid down in plates of eminent authors, and while we cannot say positively that Lieutenant Kisingbury partook of human flesh, yet deductions warranted to be drawn from the admissions of the survivors of the expedition, the scarcity or entire absence of food from the camp, and the large quantities of epidermis and striped muscular tissue found by us satisfy

us that the story of cannibalism was a truthful one. What we under a magnifying glass on Friday last thought was hair, under the microscope seems more like vegetable fibre. Kisingbury's physical condition just previous to his death was such that even perfect or even approximate digestion was impossible."

The examination of the body of Lieutenant Kisingbury in the chapel of Mount Hope Cemetery on Thursday last was nearly completed when Dr. Buckley broke the silence and said: "Gentlemen, the dissection of that body was the work of an expert. There was no hacking with knives, but it was the work of a sharp scalpel in the hands of a very clever anatomist. Gentlemen, Dr. Pavay's work is before you."

Dr. Mandeville: "It was the work of an artist. Nearly every ligament and tendon was utilized."

A despatch of August 19, from Delhi, Ind., says: "A little after seven o'clock this morning the body of William Whistler, a member of the Greely party, was exhumed. Among those present were two physicians, Christian Whistler, the father; the aged William Whistler, grandfather; grandmother, half a dozen laborers and representatives of the press. The grave yard, where the body is interred, is near Rockfield, three miles east of this place. It is a country churchyard, containing not more than a dozen graves. The body was exhumed and then taken under the shade of a tree near the grave. Ten minutes were required to loosen the bolts of the casket. The casket was found filled with cotton waste. Whistler's body was bound in muslin, and holding this in place was hemp cord. A heavy blanket was next the body. The head was covered with a cloth skull cap, with sealskin on the outside. The remnants of the mittens were on the hands. The face and trunk were in a good state of preservation. The red hair and beard easily identified him to his friends. All the flesh had been cut from the arms and legs. The right foot, which had been frozen, was not touched by the knife and the left hand was cut only to the wrist. The breast was not touched, but every particle of flesh was stripped from the back. The physicians found nothing in the stomach. They will make no report of their observations unless asked by the Government."

A summary of the game killed by Lieut. Greely's party from August, 1881, to August, 1883, as prepared by Sergt. Brainerd, is as follows: 7 wolves, 7 foxes, 8 ermine, 8 lemmings, 103 musk oxen, 19 seals, 57 hares, 44 king ducks, 53 long tailed ducks, 30 eider ducks, 60 dovekins, 1 diver, 6 burgomaster gulls, 1 Sabine gull, 21 Arctic terns, 178 sknas, 84 brent geese, 1 raven, 79 ptarmigan, 100 turnstones, 1 sandpiper, 1 sandling, 27 knots, 2 ringed plovers, 18 owls, 2 phalaropes, 1 walrus. No game was killed during the months of October, November and December, 1881; January and October, 1882, and January, 1883, when hunting was impossible on account of the darkness and cold. The solitary musk ox killed in November, 1882, was found by the party which was sent during that month to Carl Ritter Bay.

Mr. Leigh Smith, the famous Arctic explorer, is reported as saying, in regard to the allegation that the Greely party were guilty of cannibalism, if men under him were reduced to such straits as those in which the Greely party were found he would not sanction the drawing of lots to see who should die that the rest might have food, but if the men liked to eat the bodies of their comrades who had perished he would not interfere.

The New York *Times* says: "Until the death of Surgeon Pavay, of the Greely party, which occurred at the rapidly depopulated camp on June 6, three weeks before rescue came, the flesh cut from most of the dead bodies for use by the survivors as food and bait was removed by a hand skilled in dissection. After his death the survivors were forced to dismember the bodies and denude them of flesh in a way that left nothing but bones. So these unfortunate were reported as buried in an ice floe and washed away, and to the list was added Corp. Salor, who died on June 3, and Sergt. Rice, who died on April 9. On most of the bodies an incision was made from the clavicle downward below the ribs. The scalp was then passed along under the skin, and the flap was carefully laid back on either side. The flesh was then removed from the ribs, the skin was pulled back in place, and the edges were carefully joined so that there was no external evidence left of the ghastly work but a dark line. The thighs were treated in the same manner, the skin being replaced about the fleshless bones. The legs were stripped to the ankle joints and the arms to the wrists. The hands, feet, and face were not mutilated. No one in the party except the surgeon could so skilfully remove the flesh from a human body and leave the skin intact. With him gone, and every day the pangs of hunger growing more unbearable, the caution was relaxed, and the survivors ate of human flesh however they could easiest secure it."

The same paper says: "It was Sergt. Long who first saw the steam launch, and slid down the snow and ice from the distress signal to greet the rescuing party. His face and beard were covered with blood from a duck which he had recently shot and had been eating raw. It is stated that he stopped to conceal half the body of the bird before sliding down the snow. He was the strongest of the party, and, despite the frightful gale, was able to walk to the launch. Sergt. Fredericks also had considerable strength left, and clambered on board the *Thetis* almost unaided. After so many months in the desolate Arctic regions, after so much suffering, and passing through such scenes of horror, it was seldom that the men stood upright. They crawled about on their hands and knees over the rocks and ice, and when Sergt. Brainerd was undressed on board the *Thetis* his knees were found calloused to a thickness of over half an inch. In the midst of such horrors it was wondered by the rescuing party how Greely and his few com-

panions kept their reason. About the camp were scattered bones of the dead, and dissected and mutilated bodies were half exposed in the little burial plot back of the tent. It was a scene at which the rescuers shuddered as they looked, and the truth stood revealed. The bodies of those who died natural deaths were not mutilated where death had been caused by disease. As to how many died of scurvy accounts differ. It is known that court-martials were of frequent occurrence in the Greely camp. Dr. Pavy was on trial no less than three times."

Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler having been in consultation Aug. 21, at Brooklyn, with Commander Schley concerning the Greely expedition, from them the following statement relative to the recent reports of the treatment of the bodies of the dead of the Greely polar expedition is derived: From the revelations made by exhuming some of the bodies inferences have been drawn that incisions had been made in all the bodies, and that portions of the flesh had been used either for food or for bait for catching shrimps. The following authentic extract from Commander Schley's report, now being prepared, for the Secretary of the Navy, shows a portion of the remains to have been so treated, but that those of Lieut. Lockwood, Sergt. Israel and Linn, Private Schneider, Sergt. Cross, and the Esquimaux Christiansen were absolutely whole and untouched. The report says: "In preparing the bodies of the dead for transportation in alcohol to St. Johns it was found that the bodies of six of them (Lieut. Kislingsbury, Sergt. Jewell, Private Whistler, Private Henry, Private Ellis, and Sergt. Halston) had been cut and the fleshy parts removed to a greater or less extent. All the other bodies were intact."

Miss Dora Buck has authorized the Coroner of Long Island City to exhume the body of Henry.

A Portsmouth despatch says that, in explaining his not crossing to Littleton Island, Lieut. Greely says that the tide between Cape Sabine and Littleton Island ran like water in millrace and was full of heavy ice, rendering an attempt to cross exceedingly dangerous and well nigh impossible.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Old Soldier asks what may be the prospects in the coming session of Congress of the Enlistment Bill for enlisted men. Ans.—We think there is a good prospect of its receiving favorable consideration. It was "crowded out" last session although there was a general sentiment in the Senate and House that such a law should be enacted. Efforts to have it brought up and acted upon will be made next session, and those to be benefited by its provisions should not be idle.

R. F. asks: Is it necessary to be a graduate of West Point to become an officer in the Army? Ans.—No. Non-commissioned officers and civilians are frequently appointed after due examination by boards of officers.

Old Subscriber asks: About when do the French and German annual military manoeuvres take place? Ans.—In the latter part of August or in September.

Does England have anything of the kind, and when do its Volunteers have their field manoeuvres, etc.? Ans.—The Volunteer Review occurred some time ago, and there are frequent manoeuvres at Aldershot, although of not so extensive a nature as those on the continent.

Interest asks: Are bakers entitled to an increase of extra pay under the recent appropriation bill, having been enlisted as tradesmen, or is the amount of their extra pay left to the discretion of the post council? Ans.—The amount of extra duty pay to be paid post bakers is fixed by the Councils of Administration, and depends upon the condition of the post funds. The per diem never goes beyond 35 cents.

M. I. T. asks the rules and requirements for enlisting in the U. S. Navy as an apprentice boy. Ans.—He must be between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, must be of good character, able to read and write, and must be free from all physical defects. In special cases where the boy shows intelligence, and is otherwise qualified, he may be enlisted, notwithstanding his reading and writing are imperfect. He must have the consent of his parents or guardian, who must accompany him. If by reason of distance or other causes they cannot accompany him, they can make written application for a printed form of declaration, oath, etc., by which the enlistment can be made. He must serve until he is 21 years of age, and will not be discharged before then unless upon a medical survey or misconduct. Circulars with full details in regard to enlisting pay, etc., are furnished free on application to the officers in charge of the training ships.

Veteran.—The song "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," can be purchased from Henry J. Wehman, 50 Chat-ham St., New York City, at 2c. a copy, or in a book containing 50 other songs, price 10c.

H. B. W. asks: "How and where can a copy of the new Army Paymaster's Manual be obtained?" Ans.—Doubtless a letter to the Paymaster General, U. S. A., will secure you a copy when it is ready for distribution.

Fort Lyon asks: "What are the necessary qualifications for an enlisted man to pass a board for a commission?" Ans.—If you are an aspirant for a commission from the ranks you should study the "Army Regulations" as an aid to your purpose. The requirements for enlisted men are pointed out in Article 6, parts 23 to 35. Get or borrow a copy, and thoroughly digest it.

What do you think of my handwriting? Ans.—Fair, but susceptible of improvement.

E. R. D. asks: "Are cooks and nurses in Post Hospitals entitled to a per diem of 35 cents under the new law?" Ans.—There has been no definite decision so far, but see our answer to Commissary, in JOURNAL of August 16, and to Anxious in JOURNAL of August 9.

A correspondent asks: 1. Does an officer with his sword draw salute with the sword to enlisted men without arms? Ans.—Yes.

2. Are salutes given by officers or enlisted between retreat and reveille? Ans.—Yes.

3. Does the sergeant-major, at the formation of guard-mount, return the salute to the 1st sergeants (on receiving the reports), as used by officers or enlisted men? Ans.—As by enlisted men.

4. Has the Office of the Day the same power in the night as in the day-time? Ans.—Yes.

Old soldier asks: Can I get a copy of the Army Regulations, what is the price, and could you send me one. Ans.—We have no spare copy, but if you write to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., a copy free of cost might be furnished you.

A subscriber asks: How long will it be until there will be a vacancy in the corps of chaplains, U. S. A.? Ans.—Chaplain B. L. Baldridge, U. S. A., will be retired, on account of age, February 9, 1885, and Chaplain T. V. Van Horne, July 6, 1885.

H. L. C. asks: "1. When was the last President's Proclamation pardoning deserters?" Ans.—In October, 1873.

What was the order concerning deserters passed by Congress and approved July 5, 1884? Ans.—The tenor of the act was published in full in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 19, 1884, page 1042.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 96, H. Q. A., Aug. 15, 1884.

Publishes the Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at a point to be selected between the north and the south line of the county of Douglas, State of Nebraska, and to make the same a post route; the Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the city of Leavenworth, Kansas; the Act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Wisconsin Chippewa, and Saint Croix Rivers, in the State of Wisconsin; the Act to give the assent of Congress to the construction of a free bridge by the mayor and city council of Nashville, Tennessee, over the Cumberland River, and for other purposes; the Act to authorize the construction of a highway bridge across that part of the waters on Lake Champlain lying between the towns of North Hero and Alburgh, in the State of Vermont; the Act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near Sibley, in the State of Missouri; the Act to authorize foot and carriage or railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Saint Paul, in Minnesota; the Act for a bridge across the Missouri River at White Cloud, in Doniphan County, Kansas; the Act respecting a bridge at Tonawanda, in the State of New York; the Act to extend the benefits of section 4 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1866," approved March 3, 1865 (entitling to the three months' pay proper provided for therein the heirs or legal representatives of all officers of volunteers specified therein who were killed or who died in the service between the 3d day of March and the 10th day of April, 1865); and the Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lease certain lands to the board of fish commissioners of the State of Michigan.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 97, H. Q. A., Aug. 16, 1884.

Publishes Circular Letter of the Treasury Department, dated July 21, 1884, ordering that, in addition to the one-half compensation for services over the aided portion of the line of the Union Pacific Railway Company now withheld and applied to the credit of the sinking fund established by the act of May 7, 1878, there shall also be withheld and applied the whole compensation for Government transportation over the non-aided and leased lines of said company, with the exception of the earnings over the Kansas Division (formerly the Kansas Pacific Railway), the whole earnings over the aided portion of which shall be withheld and applied to the liquidation of interest paid and to be paid by the United States upon bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said Kansas Pacific Railway, and the earnings over its non-aided portion to be withheld and applied to the credit of the Union Pacific Railway Company in its sinking fund account. The provisions of Circular Letter of January 12, 1884, are modified to meet this requirement.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 10, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Aug. 19, 1884.

The allotment from Barracks and Quarters having been made to this Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the Lieut. Gen. has called attention to the necessity of seeing that the money for repairs and construction be expended as allotted, and has directed that the commanding officer at each post where funds have been allotted for the above-mentioned purposes, furnish at the end of the fiscal year, a full and complete report of how they have been expended, and the work accomplished; and that specific directions be given to prevent, under any circumstances, the diversion of any of these funds from the places or objects designated in the allotment.

Post commanders are therefore enjoined to see that these instructions are rigidly complied with so far as appertains to their respective commands, and will forward the required report to these headquarters promptly at the termination of the current fiscal year, (June 30, 1885.)

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Aug. 8, 1884.

Publishes a Schedule of authorized Road Stations in the Dept. of Arizona during the present fiscal year, and fixes the prices to be paid for fuel, forage and water, at the stations named.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brigadier General D. S. Stanley, Dept. Comdr., accompanied by the Chief Q. M. and Medical Director, will proceed to Camp Rice, Texas, on official business (S. O. 102, Aug. 12, D. Texas.)

QUARTERMASTER'S AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Adams, B. I., and make an inspection of the steam launch Monroe, with reference to estimates submitted for repairs and alterations to that vessel (S. O. 167, Aug. 21, D. East).

Leave of absence for twenty days, from August 22, is granted Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G. (S. O. 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for ten days, from Aug. 20, is granted Capt. Wm. P. Martin, military storekeeper (S. O. 18, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 29 is amended to read, Capt. J. V. Furey, Chief Q. M., will proceed on public business to Fort Union, N. M., and in consequence of the impracticability of crossing the Rio Grande at Espanola, owing to high water, via La Junta to Fort Lewis, and return (S. O. 66, Aug. 11, D. N. M.)

Capt. Charles Bird, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Fort Spokane, W. T., and in the Dept. Columbia (S. O. 117, Aug. 8, D. Columbia.)

Major Charles W. Foster, Quartermaster, is appointed Inspector of C. C. and G. E. at St. Louis Depot. (S. O. 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. S. T. Cushing, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., on official business (S. O. 101, Aug. 11, D. Texas.)

S. O. 29 is amended to read, Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Chief C. S., will proceed on public business to Fort Union, N. M., and in consequence of the impracticability of crossing the Rio Grande at Espanola owing to high water, via La Junta to Fort Lewis, Colo., and return (S. O. 66, Aug. 11, D. N. M.)

Commissioner Sergt. Henry T. Amesbury, now at Mount Idaho, Idaho T., will, on expiration of his furlough, Sept. 15, 1884, report at Fort Missoula, Montana T., relieving

Commissioner Sergt. Samuel Bellows, who will report at Fort Snelling, Minn. Commissary Sergeant Albert Kelly, now at

San Francisco, will, on expiration of his furlough, report to San Diego Barracks, Cal., relieving Commissary Sergeant Cornelius Huntington, who will report at Fort McDowell, Ariz., relieving Commissary Sergeant Michael Hall. Commissary Sergt. Wm. Wilson, (now at Fort Preble), will, on expiration of his furlough, Sept. 19, 1884, report at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., for duty (S. O. Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The journey performed by Major W. F. Tucker, Paymr. from Fort Union, N. M., to the Cantourment on the Uncompahgre, was necessary for the public service (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, Dept. Mo.)

The Q. M. D. will furnish transportation from Whipple Barracks, A. T., to Paoli, P. A. for the official records of Major P. P. G. Hall, Paymr. (S. O. 71, Aug. 11, D. Ariz.)

Upon the arrival of Paymaster T. H. Stanton at Omaha, Neb., Paymaster Charles L. Wilson will return to duty at New York City. (S. O. Aug. 21, H. Q. A.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as Engineer Officer, Dept. Missouri, and will transfer all the public property for which he is responsible, to Capt. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept., Chief Ord. officer, who will temporarily take charge of the Chief Engr. office, and perform the duties incident to it (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ord. Dept., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling, and will proceed to join his station, Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot, D. T. (S. O. 85, Aug. 14, D. Dak.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Q. M. D. will transport to Washington, D. C., one box, containing the personal effects of the late Asst. Surg. B. G. Semig (S. O. 78, Aug. 7, Div. Pacific.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Joseph Y. Porter, Asst. Surg., in S. O. 38, April 19, 1884, Div. Mo., is extended ten days on account of sickness (S. O. Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. W. T. Parker will proceed from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Lewis, Colo., and report for temporary duty during the illness of Asst. Surg. Cunningham (S. O. 164, Aug. 14, Dept. Mo.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect Aug. 23, is granted Asst. Surg. H. P. Birmingham (S. O. 162, Aug. 12, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. E. R. Morris will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Bliss, Texas, and report for temporary duty during the absence of Asst. Surg. Birmingham (S. O. 162, Aug. 12, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. J. H. Bartholomew, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and will take station at Portland, Ore. (S. O. 114, Aug. 1, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for one month and twenty days, to commence about Oct. 15, is granted Surg. G. Caldwell, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 25, Aug. 16, Div. Mo.)

Lieut. Charles B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, now at Fort Stanton, N. M., will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Missouri, for assignment to duty (S. O. Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect upon re-enlistment, is granted Hospital Steward Paul Winkler, Fort Spokane, Washington T. (S. O. Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Daniel S. Platt is assigned to duty at Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 163, Aug. 18, Dept. Mo.)

CHAPLAINS.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Post Chaplain G. W. Collier, Fort Totten, D. T., to take effect about Sept. 1 (S. O. 86, Aug. 14, D. Dakota.)

THE LINE.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Col. John P. Hatch is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on three public animals for which Capt. J. N. Whelan, Troop G, is accountable (S. O. 114, Aug. 1, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. F. D. Rucker will report at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., on or before Aug. 9, to 1st Lieut. J. N. Allison, Inspector of Rifles Practice of the Dept. of Columbia, for duty in connection with the competition for places upon the Department rifle team (S. O. 115, Aug. 5, D. Columbia.)

Capt. W. C. Rawle and 2d Lieut. H. T. Allen, having been selected to compete for places upon the Department rifle team, will report at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., on or before Aug. 9 (S. O. 115, Aug. 5, D. Columbia.)

Col. John P. Hatch is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on ordnance and ordnance stores for which 2d Lieut. Thon as J. Lewis, Act. Ord. Officer, is accountable (S. O. 116, Aug. 7, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Frank U. Robinson is relieved from duty as G. C. M. at the Presidio (S. O. 91, Aug. 6, D. Cal.)

The leave of absence for one month granted Capt. E. L. Huggins, Fort Walla Walla, W. T., is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 77, Aug. 4, Div. P.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

2d Lieut. Britton Davis is relieved from duty as inspector of beef cattle delivered at the San Carlos Indian Agency under contract with the Interior Department (S. O. 70, Aug. 8, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. T. B. Dugan is detailed as inspector of Indian supplies (flour, beef, and beans) at the San Carlos Indian Agency (S. O. 70, Aug. 8, D. Ariz.)

Capt. John G. Bourke will take charge, temporarily, and perform the duties of Acting Inspector General Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 18, Aug. 12, D. Ariz.)

The leave of absence for one month granted 2d Lieut. F. O. Johnson is extended one month (S. O. 79, Aug. 11, Div. P.)

Leave of absence for six months on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. James F. Simpson (S. O. Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. T. J. O'Keefe and J. C. Byrd, Troop M, Sergts. F. Drew, F. C. Kuenzli, and Robert Martini, and Private Jno. Creech, Troop K, have qualified as "sharpshooters."

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Robert London, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is extended seven days (S. O. 91, Aug. 14, Div. M.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

2d Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg is detailed J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 159, Aug. 7, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. S. M. Whiteside (S. O. 160, Aug. 9, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, Dept. M.)

Major A. K. Arnold will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., Aug. 15, and take station, reporting his arrival to the Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 71, Aug. 11, D. Ariz.)

The post of Fort Cummings, N. M., having been ordered discontinued, Troop L will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 67, Aug. 14, D. N. M.)

Major James Biddle is relieved from duty in the field, and will return to his station at Fort Craig (S. F. O. 1, Aug. 9, D. N. M.)

Private Charles Wyck, Troop K, and Richard Frank, Troop L, are appointed corporals; Corp. Charles Stewart, Troop G, is promoted sergeant; Privates Milo Harns and Jeremiah H. Angell, Troop G, are appointed corporals; Corp. Charles Lurig, Troop E, is promoted sergeant, and Private Lloyd G. Gay, Troop E, is appointed corporal.

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Capt. A. B. Wells and Sergt. Geo. Rhind will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report to 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, J.-A. of G. C.-M., as witness in the case of Private Hamlin A. Phillips, Troop A (S. O. 102, Aug. 12, D. Tex.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect between Oct. 1 and 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Gaston (S. O. Aug. 19, H. Q. A.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect on or about Sept. 5, is granted Major Thomas B. Dewees (S. O. 168, Aug. 18, Dept. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

2d Lieut. M. F. Eggleston is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 100, Aug. 9, D. Tex.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel Hodman, Jr., Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 116, Aug. 7, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. G. J. Bailey is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Presidio (S. O. 91, Aug. 6, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of California, Aug. 11 (S. O. 91, Aug. 6, D. Cal.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Capt. E. B. Williston (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, Dept. M.)

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson is transferred from Bat. G to Bat. M. Lieut. Thompson will join his proper battery (S. O. Aug. 19, H. Q. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Aug. 28, is granted Lieut.-Col. John C. Tidball, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 166, Aug. 19, D. East.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

The following transfers are announced: Lieut. Edward L. Zalinaki, from Battery B to Light Battery F, vice Lieut. Edward T. Brown, Light Battery F to Battery B; Lieut. Wm. R. Hamilton, from Battery I to Light Battery D, vice Lieut. Luigi Lomia, from Light Battery D to Battery I; 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, from Battery E to Light Battery D, vice Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, from Light Battery D to Battery E. The above-named officers will join their respective posts by October 1, 1884. (S. O. Aug. 21, H. Q. A.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

1st Lieut. Louis Wilhelm, Adj't., will return to Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 79, Aug. 11, Div. P.)

1st Sergt. G. J. Jakke, E.; Corps. C. L. Hart and James Watta, Privates J. V. Lovejoy, and Musician M. Gurnett, all of G, have qualified as "sharpshooters."

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Capt. A. S. Daggett and 2d Lieut. A. Pickering, having been selected to compete for places upon the Department rifle team, will report at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., on or before Aug. 9 (S. O. 115, Aug. 5, D. Columbia.)

Upon disposition of the public property at Fort Lapwai, I. T., for which he is accountable, 2d Lieut. F. T. Van Liew will return to Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 116, Aug. 7, D. Columbia.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. E. E. Hardin, R. Q. M. (S. O. 68, Aug. 11, D. Platte.)

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Capt. Charles Porter, commanding Fort Gaston, Cal., will report, in person, to the Comdg. General Dept. of California, on or before Aug. 20, in respect to special matters under consideration affecting his post (S. O. 92, Aug. 8, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher is relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and will join his company at Fort Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 92, Aug. 8, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

Capt. G. B. Russell, A. A. I. G., will, Aug. 11, make a thorough inspection of the camp of competitors, Fort Leavenworth, and of the arrangements made for messes, and the general comfort and convenience of the parties concerned. He will also examine and report upon the condition of the target range—whether it is proper and sufficient for its purpose (S. O. 160, Aug. 9, Dept. M.)

Capt. George B. Russell, A. A. I. G., will inspect the troops and the accounts of disbursing officers at Denver and Fort Lewis, Colo.; Fort Union and Wingate, N. M., and Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. 163, Aug. 13, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Leonard Hay (S. O. 70, Aug. 16, D. Platte.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard L. Dodge.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael (S. O. 160, Aug. 9, Dept. M.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Capt. H. G. Pratt is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 159, Aug. 7, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. G. R. Codd is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Fort Cummings, N. M., and will report at Fort Bayard for duty with his company (S. O. 67, Aug. 14, D. N. M.)

Par. 3, S. O. 171, July 23, H. Q. A., granting Capt. Henry C. Pratt eight months leave of absence from Sept. 1, 1884, is amended so as to grant said leave to take effect after he

shall have been relieved from his present duties (S. O. Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

2d Lieuts. F. F. Eastman and H. C. Cabell, Jr., having been selected to compete for places upon the Department rifle team, will report at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., on or before Aug. 9 (S. O. 115, Aug. 5, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. F. S. Calhoun is selected to compete for a place upon the Department rifle team, vice 2d Lieut. F. F. Eastman (S. O. 117, Aug. 8, D. Columbia.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

A correspondent of Co. I writes: Since the return of Co. I from the Finney to Fort Davis, Major Clapp, the company commander, has planned and arranged a wash-house for us adjoining the rear of the company barracks. He deserves great credit for his inventions. The drill and discipline of his company is excellent, and in a short period we hope to equal any company in the Army. He is a good and kind gentleman and officer. The 1st and 2d lieutenants are also fine officers. Our 1st sergeant is a fine drill instructor and a thorough old soldier. All orders are carried out in a quiet and obedient manner, and discipline is maintained without a murmur.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Brush, R. Q. M., Fort Yates, D. T., is extended thirteen days (S. O. 86, Aug. 14, D. Dak.)

1st Sergt. Edward Berbrier, Co. E, tried recently at Fort Custer for making false statements to his company commander, was acquitted, the court finding that the statements were not made with intent to deceive.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

2d Lieut. R. G. Hill will report to Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf., to take part in the approaching rifle contest as a competitor (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John B. Rodman, Adj't. (S. O. 163, Aug. 13, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for four months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton (S. O. Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. J. G. Ballance, A. D. C., San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 101, Aug. 11, D. Tex.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Francis Clarke (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, Dept. M.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Co. A has a good list of qualified "sharpshooters," viz.: 1st Sergt. W. F. Granae, Sergts. A. Welton, H. J. McNeille, Jas. Sweeney, Corps. D. Heintze, H. Cane, L. H. Conley, Privates Geo. Jackson and S. H. Rawlins. 1st Sergt. Thos. Mason, of Co. E, has also qualified with a percentage of 90.6 at 1,000 yards.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Col. Joseph H. Potter is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. H. L. Ripley will report to Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf., for duty in connection with the approaching rifle contest (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Collins (S. O. 164, Aug. 14, Dept. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

1st Lieut. David B. Wilson, Adj't., will proceed to Yankton, D. T., and inspect the accounts of Major Alexander Sharp, Paymaster (S. O. 86, Aug. 14, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirement, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 16, 1884.

CASUALTY.

Captain Gustavus M. Bascom, 13th Infantry, died August 16, 1884.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Spokane, W. T., Aug. 18. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam and Capt. Charles Keller, 2d Inf.; Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cav.; Capt. Honry Oatley, 1st Lieuts. Luther S. Ames, J. K. Waring, and E. K. Webster, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. A. L. O'Brien, 2d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 116, Aug. 7, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Supply, I. T., Aug. 20. Detail: Lieut. John E. Yard and Capt. John G. Gilmore, 24th Inf.; Capt. John N. Cee and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lord, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. John L. Bullis, Jacob R. Pierce, and John J. Breerton, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 162, Aug. 12, Dept. M.)

At Fort Lyon, Colo., Aug. 18. Detail: Capt. Francis E. Lacey and S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Capt. Platt M. Thorne, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, 2d Lieuts. Isaac W. Littell and John H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 163, Aug. 13, Dept. M.)

At Fort Lewis, Colo., Aug. 18. Detail: Capt. Mott Hooton, H. H. Ketchum, and W. W. Daugherty, 1st Lieuts. B. C. Lockwood and W. H. Kell, 2d Lieuts. F. B. Jones and J. H. Wills, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. B. K. West, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Kreps, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 22d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 160, Aug. 9, Dept. M.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Aug. 22. Detail: Major E. C. Bainbridge and Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood, 2d Lieut. C. G. Woodward, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 166, Aug. 19, D. East.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 21. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clossen and Capt. J. A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. Janius L. Powell, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Paul Roemer, A. W. Vogdes, and W. B. McCallum, and 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. A. L. Morton, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 166, Aug. 19, D. East.)

At West Point, N. Y., Aug. 21. Detail: 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Clark, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Wallace Mott, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William D. Dietz, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 20. Detail: 1st Lieut. Henry H. Dunwoody, 4th Art.; A. S. O.; 1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray, 8th Inf.; A. S. O.; 2d Lieuts. Leroy E. Sebree, James A. Swift, John P. Finley, and Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps; and 2d Lieut. John C. Waits, Signal Corps, Judge-Advocate (S. O., Aug. 16, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Custer, M. T., Aug. 25. Detail: Capt. G. C. Carr, Moses Harris, and Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav.; Capt. Frank D. Garrett, 17th Inf.; Capt. Frank K. Upham, 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, 2d Lieuts. James B. Alshire and Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 26, Aug. 14, D. Dak.)

ARMY BOARD.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. J. S. McNaught and 1st Lieut. J. A. Manley, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. M. B. Hughes, 9th Cav., will meet at Fort Hays, Kas., Aug. 14, to inquire into the circumstances of the loss, by theft, of certain personal property of 1st Lieut. H. H. Bellas, 4th Cav., in January, 1881, while stored in the post quartermaster's warehouse at Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 161, Aug. 11, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major B. M. Young, 3d Cav.; Capt. Edmund Luff, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., A. D. C., will meet at Dept. Hdqrs., Aug. 13, to fix the price of a spring wagon to be sold to the Right Reverend Thomas H. Vail, Bishop of Kansas, for use of a hospital at Topeka, Kas. (S. O. 162, Aug. 12, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 6, to report upon the physical condition of Private John T. Timberlake, Troop M, 1st Cav. Detail: Col. E. I. Baily, Surg.; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle, 23d Inf., and Major John Brooke, Surg. (S. O. 99, Aug. 4, D. Cal.)

A Board is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 15, for examination of civilians for appointments in the Army. Detail: Lieut. Col. John C. Tidball, 3d Art.; Major L. L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Asst. Surgeon Stevens G. Cowdry, Med. Dept.; Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., and Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art. (S. O., August 21, H. Q. A.)

Indian Scouts.—Gen. Sheridan has limited the number of Indian scouts to 200 in all, and has instructed Generals Schenck and Pope to reduce those in their commands accordingly.

Artillery Regiments.—General Sheridan has fixed the strength of the five artillery regiments at 530 each, the light batteries to have 65 men, and the batteries at Fort Monroe 48 men each.

Extra Duty.—In view of the limited number of civilian employees allowed to the Department of Arizona, the Commanding Officer Fort Verde will detail six enlisted men of his command, on extra duty as teamsters in the Quartermaster's Department, to report to Captain C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., Whipple Depot, A. T. (S. O. 72, August 13, D. Ariz.)

Small Arms.—General Stanley, noticing the frequent injury to the service rifle, from the bursting or swelling of the barrel at or near the muzzle, has called attention to extracts from Ordnance Notes 117, series of 1879, and intimated that hereafter no one in the Department of Texas will be relieved from responsibility for such injuries, without positive evidence that the injury is not the result of some obstruction in the bore.

Under instructions from the Secretary of War, General Hancock has placed the hospital at Key West barracks at the disposal of the Marine Hospital service in case it is required on account of yellow fever cases.

Base ball at Camp Virginia receives due attention, and a nine of the 2d U. S. Artillery were to play a nine selected from Warrenton and Bethel clubs this week.

From the *First Call* for Aug. 16 we note the following news of Camp Virginia at Faquier, White Sulphur Springs: Among the guests who have arrived are Miss Ambler, sister of Dr. Ambler, of the Navy, who perished with De Long, and Mrs. Berryman, the charming wife of Lieut. Berryman, U. S. M. C.... The weekly concerts of the 2d Artillery are one of the principal attractions.... Lieut. Stevens, U. S. N., is stopping at the camp as a guest of Lieut. Rogers.... Mrs. Burwell, wife of Lieut. Burwell, U. S. N., is lying dangerously ill at the hotel. She has the attention of the physicians, Dr. Harris, Chamberlin, and Worrell, who are doing all that science can suggest to aid her. The severe illness of this most estimable lady has cast a gloom and sorrow among the guests. [She has since died.—ED. JOURNAL.]

Department of California.—The *Alta* says: "A full-dress mounted inspection took place at the Presidio last Wednesday. The Light Battery moved out on the plateau soon after nine o'clock, everything in the usual excellent condition. Major Haakin was in command, accompanied by Lieutenants Harris and Bailey. Troop A, 2d Cavalry, under 2d Lieutenant Brett, had 28 files, on fine black horses; Troop K, under Captain MacAdams, had 24 files, about half the horses being gray. The battalion was formed on the plateau by 1st Lieutenant McClelland, Acting Adjutant, and turned over to Major Gordon, who, after a thorough inspection, gave the batallion a drill."

General Pope, in a graceful letter, has placed the drill grounds and rifle ranges of the Presidio, at the disposal of General Diamond, of the California National Guard, for a brigade field day on September 9.

The *Alta* says: "The celebrated Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, Major Haakin commanding, is having section drill every morning at the Presidio. The rapid time of six minutes and ten seconds was made recently by one of the sections, a distance of nearly 600 yards. Taking into consideration the harnessing up and getting everything ready for the start, this time is highly creditable. At Fort Winfield Scott, Sunday, private James Clemens, Battery F, First Artillery, met with a fatal accident. While wrestling with one of the men he had his spine injured, from the effects of which he died at the hospital yesterday forenoon. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral takes place at the Presidio."

Department of Dakota.—The *Helena Independent* says:

"The high iron railing around the Custer monument saves it from relic vandals, but not from the action of sun, wind

and rain, under the combined influences of which it is rapidly disintegrating. The whole scene of the battlefield and cemetery is now exceedingly dreary and sad-looking."

Division of the Pacific.—Gen. Pope has published a statement showing desertions in his command from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1883, to be as follows: 1st Cavalry, 34; 3d Cavalry, 39; 6th Cavalry, 32; 1st Artillery, 21; 1st Infantry, 17; 2d Infantry, 12; 6th Infantry, 12; and 21st Infantry, 14.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1884.

The Department competitions for 1884 were well under way this week, and we give results in each so far as ascertained.

Missouri.—The preliminary competitions closed Aug. 15, the aggregate of each marksman for the four days firing being: 1st Lieut. Day, 9th Cav., 621; Pvt. Clark, 10th Inf., 611; Pvt. Preston, 6th Cav., 609; Capt. Irvine, 22d Inf., 601; 2d Lieut. Clay, 10th Inf., 600; Sergt. Grayson, 24th Inf., 596; Pvt. Stamm, 1st Inf., 583; Corp. Jones, 11th Inf., 586; Corp. Crow, 20th Inf., 586; Sergt. Zeitz, 18th Inf., 585; Sgt. Hart, 13th Inf., 583; Lieut. Crane, 24th Inf., 581; Pvt. Preston, 24th Inf., 581; Sergt. Desmond, 13th Inf., 579; Blacksmith Michel, 4th Cav., 578; Sergt. Hubbard, 10th Inf., 575; Sergt. King, 20th Inf., 575; Sergt. May, 6th Cav., 575; Corp. Keefe, 22d Inf., 567; Pvt. Gifford, 10th Inf., 565; Pvt. D. Leale, 22d Inf., 561; Corp. McNab, 24th Inf., 561; Sergt. Kelley, 20th Inf., 560; Capt. Thompson, 24th Inf., 560.

After the practice came a skirmish drill, the leader being Sergt. Grayson, of Co. B, 22d Infantry (colored), with a score of 100, followed by Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22d Infantry, with 98.

The competitions for places on the Department team took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week, and were vigorously prosecuted under the superintendence of Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Infantry.

On Monday a stiff breeze was blowing, but notwithstanding, some good shooting was done. Private Clark, of the 10th Infantry, led for the day followed by Capt. Thompson, 24th Infantry, second, and Lieut. Day, 9th Cavalry, third.

Dakota.—The five days preliminary practice terminated Aug. 18, the totals of the first twenty for that period being as follows: 1st Sergt. M. L. Parham, Troop C, 7th Cav., 588; 2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf., 573; 2d Lieut. F. P. Avery, 3d Inf., 570; 2d Lieut. W. H. Sage, 5th Inf., 569; Sergt. L. R. Weeks, Co. B, 5th Inf., 568; Sergt. G. Woodburn, Co. D, 15th Inf., 561; 1st Sergt. W. Delaney, Co. I, 11th Inf., 559; Sergt. G. M. Dougherty, Troop M, 1st Cav., 558; 2d Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cav., 558; 2d Lieut. J. A. Emery, 11th Inf., 557; 2d Lieut. C. L. Steele, 18th Inf., 554; Sergt. W. H. Hewitt, Co. C, 3d Inf., 554; Hospital Stewart J. A. Sealey, 554; Sergt. W. Chatman, Co. H, 25th Inf., 553; 1st Lieut. G. Andrews, 25th Inf., 553; Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., 532; 1st Lieut. R. W. Hoyt, R. Q. M., 11th Inf., 551; Corp. G. Zobel, Co. G, 3d Inf., 550; Musician J. Corrie, Co. H, 17th Inf., 547; Sergt. W. J. Boyers, Co. E, 5th Inf., 546.

Sergeant Parham accordingly won the gold badge offered by General Breck for the best aggregate score of the preliminary practice. His record is 27 points ahead of that made by Captain Blunt, who won the badge a year ago, and his percentage is exactly 80 for the entire five days. On August 15 the short range match was shot, the distance being 200 yards, seven shots to each entry, the participants being allowed to enter any number of times. The shooting was off-hand, and a fee of 50 cents was charged for the first entry, and 25 cents for each additional entry. The money thus realized was distributed in prizes, the first prize being \$15, the second \$10, the third \$5, and so on in a descending scale. The last eight prizes were \$1 each. The two highest scores only were counted in each case. Captain Blunt won the first prize by the excellent score of 64 points out of a possible 70.

In the afternoon the skirmish match took place. The best score only was counted in awarding prizes, which numbered twenty, ranging from \$1 to \$20. Captain S. E. Blunt—who won the first prize—entered twice, making 118 on his first entry and 144 on his second. The record showed that he had fired 39 shots, making 15 bull's-eyes, 14 centres, 8 inner and 2 outer, a total of 36 hits. The match was won last year by Lieutenant Partello, with a score of 89. The record of the prize winners is as follows:

Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, 144; 2d Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th Infantry, 130; 2d Lieut. W. H. Sage, 5th Infantry, 119; 3d Lieutenant J. A. Emery, 11th Infantry, 116; 1st Sergeant F. Muraszko, Troop K, 1st Cav., 115; Corporal E. B. Gillett, Co. A, 5th Infantry, 109; 1st Sergeant T. Rogers, Co. D, 5th Infantry, 105; Private M. Lynch, Co. F, 15th Infantry, 103; Sergt. T. W. Stafford, Troop H, 1st Cavalry, 90; Musician J. Corrie, Co. H, 17th Infantry, 89; Corporal G. Zobel, Co. G, 3d Infantry, 84; Sergt. L. Dragan, Co. C, 5th Infantry, 83; 1st Lieut. R. W. Hoyt, R. Q. M., 11th Infantry, 82; 1st Lieut. G. Andrews, 25th Infantry, 81; Private C. H. Dorsey, Co. B, 25th Infantry, 79; Corporal C. F. Miller, Co. K, 15th Infantry, 79; Sergt. J. W. Umphrey, Troop E, 7th Cavalry, 77; Sergt. C. Elwell, Co. E, 17th Infantry, 76; 1st Sergt. J. Unger, Co. F, 17th Infantry, 74; 1st Lieut. H. G. Sickel, 7th Cavalry, 73.

On August 16 the regimental team and 2d skirmishers' matches took place.

The regimental team skirmishers' match, August 16th, was participated in by the 5th, 15th, 25th and 15th Infantry, 7th Cavalry, 11th and 18th Infantry, 1st Cavalry and 3d Infantry, the prize being a handsome gold badge presented by Gen. Terry. The team of the 5th Infantry won with a score of 562, the other regiments coming in in the order named. In a subsequent contest between the individual members of the winning team Lieutenant W. H. Sage, 5th Infantry, won with a score of 101, and became the possessor of the badge.

On August 18th, the regular competitions commenced. There were present and engaged in the competitions 111 marksmen, and of this 41 made a score of 80 or more. Lieutenant W. H. Sage, 5th Infantry, who headed the list, made 94, which exceeds by two points any score previously made at Fort Snelling.

Platte.—The preliminary practice at Fort Omaha closed August 12th, and on August 13th commenced the contests for places on the Department team. Major A. T. Smith, 7th Infantry, was in charge. The contest terminated August 15th, Lt. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf., coming out ahead with a score of 266 out of a possible 315, and therefore the winner of the Department Medal for this year. Sergeant Stay, 9th Infantry, who won the medal last year, took second place on the team. The short range match took place on Saturday last, and on Monday the individual skirmish match took place. Second Lieutenant J. A. Goodin, of the 7th Infantry, won by the excellent score of 84 out of a possible 100. Sergeant Mayo, of the 7th Infantry, made the next highest, 81, and Lieutenant Macomb, of the 5th Cavalry, scored 78. There were seventy competitors. The presentation of prizes was made by General Gibbon on Tuesday afternoon, all the troops being paraded, and a large number of spectators present.

Texas.—Thus far information has been received of the result of the individual skirmish match held at Fort Clark, Au-

gust 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th. Lieut. S. W. Jones, 10th Cavalry, made the highest number of points, his total score being 300 (number of shots, 80). He was accordingly awarded the Department Medal for skirmishing.

Division Atlantic and Dept. East.—These will commence August 30, at Creedmoor, under the supervision of Capt. H. G. Litchfield, 2d Artillery, with Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th Artillery, as Statistical Officer. The following will be engaged in the competitions:

1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., a member of the class of "distinguished marksmen"; Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampion, M.D.; Capt. Frank W. Head, 3d Art.; 1st Lieuts. C. P. Miller, 4th Art.; Wm. A. Kobbe, 3d Art.; H. R. Anderson, 4th Art.; G. N. Whistler, 5th Art.; 2d Lieuts. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf.; Edwin F. Pendleton, 23d Inf.; E. H. Catlin, 2d Art.; Sergt. James Campbell, Batt. K, 3d Art., a member of the class of "distinguished marksmen"; Sergt. W. H. Long, 1st Art.; Private Laurence D. Van Buskirk, Band; Sergt. Richard J. Williams, B; 1st Sergt. John Davis, C; Privates Isaac Baker, D; John Younger, E; Sergts. Hiram D. Whitehead, H; Patrick Kelly, I; Corp. J. M. Blaisdell, K; Sergt. Edwin Bickford, L; 1st Sergt. Jno. Berger, M, 2d Art.; Pvt. H. J. Fullerton, Band, 3d Art.; Corp. Archibald Mellon, A; Pvt. Lewis H. Howder, B; Musician Walter C. Hill, D; Corporal Wm. H. Curtis, E; 1st Sergt. Jas. Johnstone, G; Corp. Thos. Hanley, H; Sergt. John Hansen, I; 1st Sergt. Wm. Graham, K; Pvts. Edward Bruer, L; Chas. Bonner, M, 3d Art.; Chas. H. Rawson, Band, 4th Art.; Corp. H. W. Stamford, A; Privates John Crist, C; Henry A. Blake, D; Jas. Cranley, E; Sergt. Chas. Ryan, G, 4th Art.; Corps. John Nihill, B; D. E. Langley, C; Sergts. Sherman L. Stanley, E; Jonathan Heicher, G; Private Michael T. Ryan, H; Corporal George Beal, I; 1st Sergt. Daniel Siegler, K; Corporal John Hubig, L; 1st Sergt. W. O. Vincent, M, 5th Art.; Principal Musician Gottfried Hiltzbrand, Band; Corp. Frank Cammach, A; Sergt. Malachi Carpenter, B; Private Charles Arnold, C; Sergt. Eli Hayes, D; Private Chas. Lobdell, E; 1st Sergt. Joseph Petit, F; Sergt. Wm. Brill, G; Private John Kelly, H; 1st Sergt. Martin Kenny, I; Pvt. Richard Addison, K, 12th Inf.; Sergt. Joseph Mair, Band; Corp. Henry Crane, A; Musician Wm. F. Hitzel, B; 1st Sergt. Patrick E. O'Brien, C; Private Stephen H. Rawlins, D; 1st Sergt. Thomas Mason, E; Corporal Wm. Driscoll, F; Private Loander C. Waring, G; Sergt. Wm. D. Harrel, H; 1st Sergt. Thomas Devine, I; Corp. Wm. Kiarbolling, K, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surgeon Louis W. Crampion, Medical Department, will, in addition to his duties as a competitor, be attending surgeon to the competitors, with Hospital Steward Charles Gomes as his assistant.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LIFE AT FORT MCKINNEY, WYO.

Our present garrison is composed of Headquarters and Troops C, I, L, and E, 5th Cavalry, and Company K, 9th Infantry. Company A, 21st Infantry, is now under orders, and is soon expected, to take station here. From Boise Barracks, Idaho, where it was last stationed, to the sequestered wilds of Wyoming, is something of a change, but we hope that the new arrivals will find it not altogether disagreeable. The summer and the late autumn climate here is simply superb, and cannot be surpassed anywhere, on the score of comfort, in the Garden of the Lord. From Candlemas to Christmas the mercury in the thermometer rises and falls above and below a mean temperature of 60 degrees, according to the mountain breezes. It is true that we have occasional blizzards, sometimes unexpectedly from the Northwest, but these only serve to vary the monotony of a fair and even temperature, and to remind one that it is necessary at all times and seasons to have his field outfit ready for immediate use. We have probably the finest target ranges ever thrown open to the Army, and every facility is afforded by the commanding officer for target practice. By judicious selection of days and hours for this important exercise, with an eye wide open to wind and weather, any company with proper coaching should be able to turn out fifty or seventy-five per cent. of its aggregate as paper or parchment marksmen. None as yet, however, has attained the distinguished figure of merit of 100; an score of excellence only possible where there is little or no detached service, and deserts are represented by zero.

The water of Clear Fork, a mountain torrent fed by the eternal snows which cap the summits of the Big Horn range, is better than Croton or Higewood or Farmount, and is furnished in abundance by the splendid system devised and put into successful operation by our present efficient quartermaster. Within thirty-five miles can be found trout of most superior quality, and in their proper season game, both large and small, of every kind known and catalogued in the sportsman's manual. In brief, the troops now here are lucky in being so far away from the railroad, and the time is not distant when this station will be sought after by those who from their rank and service are regarded as privileged to choose their place of abode.

Not far remote from the flagstaff, may be seen the pleasant little town of Buffalo, laid out in 1879, and already numbering, by healthy accretions, within its environs about twelve hundred inhabitants, the majority of whom are people of means and culture who have come to stay. Here, where not long ago, the stealthy foot of the "dusky Sioux," so far left its imprint in the cactus beds, may be purchased over a counter of hard wood at reasonable rates everything required for luxurious living, from a package of monogram note paper, gilt edged and civet-scented, to a four-poster bedstead, garnished with a spring mattress.

Northward, as far as Custer Station on the railroad, the country is well watered, fertile and thickly settled, producing abundant crops of wheat, rye, oats and barley, which the grasshopper (in his roving forays from the Saskatchewan) has never yet molested. Southward, to the distance of twenty-two miles, where Crazy Woman's Creek waters with its cool ripples the ever thirsty alkaline flats, which support little vegetation save the festive sage brush, the barrenness of the desert prevails. But this defect of nature will in time be removed by irrigation, and thus by laying under contribution the adjacent streams, whose perennial flow draws never failing sustenance from the great water sheds of the Big Horn Mountains, the intervening wilderness will be made glad and blossom as do the roses hard by the iron feet of the Balkans.

CARTOUCHE.

A story by the German author, Adolph Streckfuss, appears under the title of "Quickands" in a translation by Mrs. A. L. Wister, the translator of the "Old Mamee's Secret," "Gold Elsie," "Only a Girl," and other stories (J. B. Lipincott and Co.). It is a novel of the romantic school, full of incident and with a hero whose accomplishments in riding, etc., remind one of Max in the "Romance of a Poor Young Man." It is a good story of a class in marked contrast to the studies of character, with a slight chain of incident, such as Howells and James delight in. Another story of the same general character is "A Hard Heart," from the German of Golo Raimund, translated by S. H., and also published by the Lippincott.

(From the Century of August.)

"THAT BUGLE-CALL."

He was a stern and proud old man,
With a courtly air and grace,
And it was his boast that he never forgot
A once-known name or face.

A soldier every inch of him,
And he had a goodly store,
Of stories of "When I was serving, sir,
With Scott, in the Mexican War."

A popular dinner-out was he,
And once, as it befell,
Old comrades carried him off to dine
In state at the town's hotel.

The dinner was good, and the wine was good;
His stories raised a shout;
When suddenly, under the balcony,
A bugle-call rang out.

Once, twice, and thrice on the evening air
Its soul-thrilling notes were borne,
And the Major asked, with a frowning face,
"Who's tooting that old stage-horn?"

"What stage leaves here at this time of night?"
Then a comrade sadly said:
"Why, Major! it's old Buck Blowaway,
The fellow we thought was dead!"

No light came into the Major's face;
He tried to raise a smile,
As he said—with his usual courtly grace—
"I—don't recall his style!"

A murmur rose from the crowd outside;
Said the comrade then, "Oh—well!
That's the very 'To Boot and Saddle' he played
The day Corro Gordo fell!"

The Major sprang to the balcony,
The crowd gave a mighty shout;
The fire of youth was in his eye,
And his words rolled grandly out.

"My friends! when I heard that bugle-call,
After all these many years,
It waked an echo of memory,
Which thrilled my old heart! [Cheers.]

"Afar in the pathless wilderness,
Where the weary traveller steers
His way by the stars, had I heard that note,
Two would have waked that echo! [Cheers.]

"It has rung as we marched to victory,
It has raised us above all fears;
It has never sounded 'Retreat,' my friends—
Old Buck couldn't learn that! [Cheers.]

"Not another man in the world could call
To these dry old eyes the tears
As old Buck has done with his bugle-blast!"

MARGARET VANDERGRIFT.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS :

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City
Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Infantry, Superintendent.
1st Lt. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., A. A. G.

DEPOTS:

David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.
Lt. Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf. Lt. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf.
Serg. A. A. Woodhull, Md. Dpt. Serg. C. R. Greenleaf, Md. Dpt.
Capt. M. H. Taylor, Asst. Surg. Capt. C. G. Penny, 6th Inf.
Capt. G. H. Cook, Qmr. Dept. Capt. J. C. Merrill, A. Surg.
Capt. A. B. McGowan, 12th Inf. Capt. Chas. A. Booth, Q.M.D.
1st Lt. M. Leahy, 18th Inf. Capt. M. Carter, 5th Inf.
Lt. E. L. Bailey, 4th Inf. Lt. J. A. Payne, 19th Inf.
Lt. J. McE. Hyde, 6th Inf. 1st Lt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf.
Depot Adjt. Lt. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf. Depot Adjt.
On Temporary Duty. Lt. F. Taylor, 14th Inf.
2d Lt. W. H. Wheeler, 11th Inf. 1st Lt. G. L. Converse, 3d Cav.
2d Lt. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf.

RENDEVOUS:

Albany, N. Y., 513 Broadway....Capt. W. Mill's, 2d Inf.
Baltimore, Md., 318 W. Pratt st....Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st....Capt. W. Fletcher, 29th Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 128 Niagara st....Capt. C. Bentzoni, 35th Infantry.
Charlotte, N. C., 128 Niagara st....Capt. E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st....Capt. C. W. Miner, 22d Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th St. Capt. W. B. Pease, 9th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st....Capt. W. M. Van Horne, 7th Inf.
Denver, Col., 372 Blake St....Lt. C. M. DeLany, 15th Inf.
Harrisburg, Pa., 443 Market st....Capt. E. Pollock, 9th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 32 North St....Capt. T. S. Kirkland, 7th Inf.
Delaware st....Capt. R. G. Armstrong, 1st Inf.
New York City, 105 West st....Capt. Geo. M. Randall, 23d Inf.
N. Y. City, 116 Chatham St....Capt. Geo. M. Randall, 23d Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1919 Market st....Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 255 Penn ave....Capt. T. E. Rose, 16th Infantry.
Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st....Capt. T. E. Rose, 16th Infantry.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st....Capt. Lewis Johnson, 24th Inf.
Syracuse, N. Y., 104 Clinton St....Lt. J. Brennan, 17th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1216 F street....1st Lt. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav.

RECRUITING RENDEVOUS FOR THE MARINE CORPS, U. S. NAVY, NEW YORK: South St., corner Maiden Lane; Major Charles Heywood, M. C., in charge.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Superintendent.

Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., Commanding.
Major J. A. Wilcox, 6th Cav., Ordnance Officer.
Capt. A. E. Millmore, A. C. M., U. S. A., Post Quartermaster.
Capt. G. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, Depot Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson.
1st Lieut. G. C. Doane, 2d Cav., comdg. Co. C of Instruction.
1st Lieut. H. W. Sprole, 2d Cav., comdg. Dep't. Adj't., etc.
1st Lt. H. H. Bellis, 4th Cav., comdg' Co. A of Inst.
Lieut. Chas. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., comdg. Co. B of Instruction.
RENDEROVS
New York City....114 Hudson st....Capt. Geo. F. Price, 6th Cav
New York City, 56 West st., cor. Reector.
Capt. E. D. Dimmick, 9th Cav
Baltimore, Md., 87½ Sharp st....Capt. S. T. Norrell, 10th Cav
Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market st....1st Lt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav
Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th st....Capt. W. E. Edgerly, 7th Cav
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Woodward st....Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d Cav
Chicago, Ill., 18 S. Clark st....1st Lt. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav
St. Louis, Mo., 321 Pine st....Capt. C. D. Viele, 10th Cav
Rochester, N. Y., 115 Walbridge Block, State st.
1st Lieut. J. W. Martin, 4th Cav

The Marquis of Lorne's book, "Canadian Pictures, Pen and Pencil," was issued in London this week. It is said to be non-political and gives a glowing account of the resources of Canada. The writer, in inviting emigration to Canada, waxed enthusiastic over the democratic institutions of the Dominion. "Canadians," he says, "know that no political agitation, however successful, could enlarge their freedom and there is nothing to disturb their perfect peace and quiet."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Acting Rear Adm'l S. B. Luce

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At Newport, R. I., Aug. 19. Was to leave Aug. 20 for a short cruise, thence back to Newport.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Key West, Fla., Aug. 16, for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Navy Department received a telegram, Aug. 16, from Commander Batcheller of the *Galena*, at Key West, reporting that Ensign Caphart had been sent to the Hospital with what was believed to be yellow fever, and the vessel had been put in quarantine. Acting Secretary English replied, if the case was a decided one of yellow fever, Commander Batcheller would proceed with the *Galena* direct to the lower Harbor at Portsmouth, N. H. Commander Batcheller telephoned the 16th of August that there was no doubt of the genuineness of the case, and that he would leave on the morning of the 18th, from Portsmouth, N. H. A telegram has been received from Paymaster Jno. M. Jordan, in charge of the station at Key West, reporting the departure of the *Galena* at 8:15 a. m., Aug. 16, and that she had no new cases. Acting Secretary English has telephoned Paymaster Jordan to report by telegraph daily the condition of Ensign Caphart. Paymaster Jordan telephoned, Aug. 16, no change in Ensign Caphart's condition since admission to the hospital. Passed a restless night. Paymaster Jordan telephoned, Aug. 20, to the Secretary of the Navy, that Ensign Caphart was improving, but not out of danger. A telegram from Paymaster Jordan, at Key West, dated Aug. 21, informs the Secretary of the Navy, that Dr. Guitters reports Ensign Caphart out of danger.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Wilcox. At Newport, R. I., Aug. 19. Was to leave Aug. 20 for a short cruise, thence back to Newport.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At Newport, R. I., Aug. 19. Was to leave Aug. 20 for a short cruise, thence back to Newport.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At Newport, R. I., Aug. 19. Was to leave for a short cruise Aug. 20, after which she will return to Newport.

YANKEE, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At Newport, R. I., Aug. 19. Was to leave on Aug. 20 for a short cruise, and return to Newport.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm'l Thomas S. Phelps

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. a. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S. At Rio de Janeiro July 21. Owing to the steps to be taken in closing the naval storehouse at Rio, the *Brooklyn* will not be able to leave for New York before September.

NIPSCO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Beely. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Rio de Janeiro.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin

Commodore Earl English will relieve Admiral Baldwin per steamer of Sept. 10.

Mail should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCaster, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. a. c. s.) Capt. Edward E. Potter. Left Lisbon, July 23. Put into Corunna, July 29, for coal, leaving Corunna on the 30th, arriving at Southampton Aug. 3. Will remain at Southampton and Cowes until the arrival of the new commander-in-chief. The officers now on board are as follows: Rear Admiral C. H. Baldwin, commander-in-chief; Lieut. Com. G. A. Converse, secretary; Lieut. Allan G. Paul, flag lieutenant; Ensign Thomas S. Rodgers and Naval Cadet John B. Jackson, aides; Capt. E. E. Potter, commanding; Lieut. Com. John Schouler, executive; Lieut. H. N. Manney, navigator; Lieuts. Andrew Dunlap, Jr., Duncan Kennedy, Wm. P. Potter, Kosuth Niles and Sidney H. May, watch officers; Chief Engineer Richard M. Bartleman, P. A. Engrs. Chas. W. Rae and A. B. Canaga, Pay Inspector Edwin Stewitt, Medical Inspector H. M. Wells (to join at Southampton); P. A. Surgeons John C. Boyd and S. H. Griffith, Capt. A. S. Taylor, U. S. M. C., Chaplain D. H. Tribon; Ensigns B. C. Dent, Jos. Beale, J. S. Brown, H. B. Abmire, Geo. M. Von Schrader and A. B. Legare; Naval Cadets S. D. Greene, Jr., G. W. Street, W. J. Baxter, C. M. Knepper, W. McCreary, H. McNulty, C. H. Hewes and W. B. Hoggatt; Asst. Engrs. F. C. Bigg and A. O. Young; 2d Lieut. U. S. M. C. H. C. Haines; Boatswain Peter H. Smith, Gunner John A. McDonald, Carpenter George E. Anderson, Sailmaker C. H. Jones, Pay Clerk J. P. Fireng.

The Navy Department is informed that the *Lancaster* arrived in the Tagus, July 3, and sailed July 23 from Lisbon. Touched at Corunna, and arrived at Southampton England, Aug. 2, where she would remain for a time. While standing in for the Channel, Isle of Wight, touched on Shingle Shoal, and with assistance was gotten afloat. While at Gibraltar, with the Queen's birthday by dressing ship and firing a salute. In the evening (June 28), accompanied by the commanding officers, Rear Admiral Baldwin attended an official dinner at the Governor's, and later a reception, to which all the officers were invited. July 4, at Lisbon, dressed ship and fired a National salute, the Portuguese men-of-war participating in the celebration. On July 8, accompanied by his staff, and Mr. Francis, U. S. Minister, Admiral Baldwin had an interview with H. M. Louis I, King of Portugal. Subsequently, at Coimbra, he was presented to Don Ferdinand, formerly regent at Portugal, and father of the reigning King. On the way to Southampton had a head sea, against which the ship made little headway.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Left Lisbon July 23. Arrived at Southampton July 29. The officers joining her from the *Pocahontas* are as below: Lieut. Chas. S. Sperry, executive; Lieut. E. W. Sturdy, navigator; Lieuts. F. Singer, John B. Briggs, N. T. Houston and F. F. Fletcher, watch officers; Chief Engineer L. J. Allen, P. A. Engr. J. A. Bingham, Paymaster R. S. McConnell, 1st Lieut. U. S. M. C. R. Dickens, Asst. Engr. W. H. Chambers, Naval Cadet A. M. Beecher, Boatswain Alex. McCone, Gunner J. E. Beacham, Acting Carpenter Frank S. Sheppard, Pay Clerk, Geo. W. Foreman.

KEARNSAGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgeman. Reported by cable at Trieste, Austria, July 14. His previous movements are reported as follows: Left Beirut June 13. Arrived at Sidon same day. Left June 15, and arrived at Acre same forenoon. On June 17 went to Hama, and sailing for Jaffa June 19 arrived the next day. Left Jaffa June 25, and reached Alexandria June 27. Sailed July 1, and arrived at Zante July 5. Left there July 7, and arrived at Corfu next day. While at Alexandria joined with the English war vessels, by invitation of the Senior Naval officer present, in dressing ship, June 28, in honor of the Queen's coronation. Sailed July 10 from Corfu for Trieste, there to await officers sent out in *Pocahontas*. Will cruise to the westward, arriving at Lisbon not later than Sept. 20—then go the coast of Africa.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska. Will go to San Francisco, Cal., when relieved by the *Pinta*.

HARTFORD, 3d rate, 16 guns Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. Arrived at Panama, Aug. 14, all well, and was to sail Aug. 21 for Payta.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, via San Francisco, until Nov. 14. After that date, address as before, Panama, U. S. of C.

Left Callao, July 22, on a cruise as far as Australia. Will touch at the Marquesas Society Islands and Fiji Islands. From Melbourne she will go to Auckland, N. Z., and thence to the coast of Chili, visiting Valdivia and Loto, also Tacna, and arriving at Valparaiso about Feb. 14. Ah Sam, cabin steward, died July 19, of yellow fever. He had been in the habit of sleeping on shore. Was buried at San Lorenzo Island. Evident that the disease was contracted on shore. There were no further manifestations of fever on board the *Iroquois*, and the Admiral did not think there would be any more.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, (f. a. p. s.) Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, July 23. Expected to go early in August for Payta. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

Advice from Callao, July 23, informs us that Rear Admiral Upshur, with his personal staff and accompanied by Mr. Gibbs, the U. S. Minister, paid an official visit July 15 to President Urdaneta. The *Lackawanna* would leave soon for Payta, as Adm. Upshur deemed it important that the officers and crew should have some relaxation from their confinement for five months in the harbor of Callao. Yellow fever is epidemic in both Lima and Callao, and to keep out the infection it is deemed wise to retain no more ships of war there at one time than may be necessary to meet any emergency. The foreign legions in Lima and Callao number five thousand, all armed, and are quite competent to suppress disorders arising from the violence of mobs. One or two of our ships are quite sufficient to serve as an asylum during any internecine trouble. Mr. Gibbs visited the ship on the 21st of July.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Henry L. Johnson. Left Mare Island, Cal., July 19, for Callao, Peru, to relieve the storeship *Onward*.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut.-Commander Francis W. Dickins, Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Reported by telegraph at Victoria, B. C., Aug. 6.

WAUGHBERRY, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Callao, Peru, July 9. Was to sail early in August for Payta, and also proceed as far north as Bahia to visit different points on the coast of Ecuador.

SHERNAHDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Coquimbo, Chili, May 29, 1884. Was to be in Callao, Peru, early in July. Letters addressed to her should be sent to care of American Consul, Panama, U. S. of Columbia.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALBERT, † 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Nagasaki July 4.

ENTERPRISE, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Nagasaki, Japan, July 5.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next. At Hong Kong, China, Aug. 4, to await abatement of monsoon in September.

The *Essex* was cabled by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Aug. 15, at Hong Kong, to touch at Mozambique on her way home. Commander McCormick acknowledged the despatch, and replied that he would leave in September. Two American vessels have been detained at Mozambique by the Portuguese authorities. A long diplomatic correspondence has taken place in regard to the detention, and there seems to be some unsettled points requiring examination by an experienced officer of the service, who can judge of the merits of the case by a personal examination and inspection of the vessel's. One of them is pronounced unseaworthy by a local board of survey, and the other is charged with violating the revenue laws of the country.

JUNIATA, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Nagasaki, Japan, July 5.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higgins. At Shanghai, China, June 16. To sail June 19, for Nagasaki, Japan.

OSPREY, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. En route for the Asiatic Station, via Suez Canal. Arrived at Colombo Aug. 4. All well.

A despatch from Commander McGlenney, received by mail and dated Aden, July 20, 1884, gives an account of the passage of the *Osprey* through the Suez Canal and other interesting facts. At Port Said Commander McGlenney called on the Governor of that place, Ibrahim Tewki Pasha, who returned the visit in person. He speaks English well and is well acquainted with American affairs, and is a great admirer of our country. Commander McGlenney writes that "it is a matter of great pride to me, as an American, to hear the terms of great respect employed by all classes and nationalities in speaking of the United States. Although we do not keep great squadrons abroad, their absence does not seem to lessen the admiration of those I have met, and our country appears to have the good-will and wishes of all."

Commander McGlenney's intercourse with the British officers was very pleasant, and civilities and courtesies were exchanged. Port Said he reports as a good place to replenish stores, as all kinds of sea provisions can be obtained, and at cheaper rates than farther east. The passage of the Suez Canal being a mere question of handling, is very easy for a ship such as the *Osprey*, which steers "like a pilot boat," the only drawback being that the wheel is not in sight of the pilot. Commander McGlenney is of opinion that our ships should have a wheel placed on the bridge where, in going in and out of port and through narrow channels, the ship is handled from. Some of the larger steamers have what is called a supplementary rudder, which is a casting let down to fit over the ordinary rudder, so as to give greater rudder surface, and thus increase the quickness of handling. Even with this, heavily laden ships often get out of the channel and ground. The Suez Canal is fast growing inadequate to meet the yearly increase of commerce passing through it, and owing to its being very narrow very vexatious delays occur when two ships going opposite ways have to pass each other—the one nearest the station having to get out lines and haul in to the bank to let the other go by. M. De Lessups is shortly expected at Port Said, where he is going to prepare plans to increase the efficiency of the canal. Two plans are proposed—one to dig an entirely new canal parallel to the present one, the other to widen the present one.

The *Osprey* reached Ismailia on the 10th; left the next morning; met with delays, and anchored off Suez on the 11th after sunset; found the heat very oppressive along the canal, but at anchor off Suez the weather delightful. On the 12th at daylight stood down the Gulf of Suez, en route through the Red Sea, using own force in fire room; used five fires. Before leaving Suez filled up everything with water, to avoid extra heat for distilling; was enabled to keep one end of the fireroom comparatively cool. The

engineer's force was in four watches, thus working four hours out of sixteen. The highest temperature on any day was 92 deg on deck; 125 in the engine room, and 160 in the fire room.

The Gulf of Suez is well lighted, but the southern part of the sea needs more light houses; especially should there be a light on Jebel Trer Island.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gildden. At Canton, China, July 2.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns Capt. Jas. S. Skerrett. En route for the U. S. Was to leave Gibraltar, July 19, 1884, for New York, taking the Southern route.

TRENTON, † 2d rate, 10 guns (f. a. s. a.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Nagasaki, Japan, July 4.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Philip C. Johnson

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. At Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 19.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. At New London, Conn., Aug. 19, from there she goes to Gardner's Bay.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Left New London, Aug. 18, for a cruise in the Sound, and will reach Glen Cove, Hempstead Bay, L. I., by Aug. 22.

On Special Service.

ALERT, Arctic Relief vessel, Commander Geo. W. Coffin. At New York.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Commander Wm. S. Dana. Off Cononicut Park, R. I., Aug. 10.

BEAR, Arctic Relief vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory. Commanding. At New York. Was placed in Dry Dock Aug. 18.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Norman H. Farquhar. Expected at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 26. Left Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 18, for a cruise.

DALE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Chas. D. Sigbee. Expected at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 26. At Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 15. Left Aug. 17 for a cruise.

DISPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. William H. Reeder in command. At New York at last accounts.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

NANTUCKET, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Charles McGregor. Off Cononicut Park, R. I., Aug. 10.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Off Cononicut Park, R. I., Aug. 10.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Boardman. Arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, N. Y., July 21, 1884. She brought the remains of the late J. A. McGahan, the war correspondent, and the time expired officers and men of the European Station. (See JOURNAL of last week.)

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 21. Orders have been given to prepare her for continuing the survey on the Mexican and Central American coast.

ST. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Was to leave Glen Cove on the 22d or 23d of August, on her inshore cruise, which will continue till October next. She will cruise through Long Island Sound, Gardner's Bay and around Nantucket and Cape Cod, going in and out of the adjacent ports and sailing through the narrow channels and waterways, coming to anchor every night in some harbor or roadstead. This practice is intended to familiarize the boys with such exercises as getting under way, heaving the lead, working ship in narrow passages and, above all, to teach them how to lower and handle the boats. There will probably be a graduating class next October of about forty boys.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. Left Boston, Mass., for Newport, R. I., Aug. 21.

A despatch was received Aug. 22d, 1884, saying that the United States steamship *Tallapoosa* collided with a coal steamer off Martha's Vineyard last night, and immediately sank. All the officers and crew were saved with the exception of Surgeon Black and a colored servant, who went down with the sinking vessel. The crew escaped to the deck of the collier, which immediately started for Wood's Hole, but being overtaken by the *Gale City*, of the Boston and Savannah Steamship Line, the crew were transferred to that vessel and landed at Wood's Hole. The United States ship *Fish Hawk* repaired to the scene of the wreck, where nothing can be seen but the topmasts of the sunken steamer. The *Tallapoosa* was en route for Newport, to receive Secretary Chandler and party, all of whose effects were on board the wrecked steamer and lost.

The following is Lieut.-Comdr. Merry's telegram to Commodore English: "Tallapoosa sunk by collision with schooner James D. Lowell, about five miles east of Vineyard Haven, at 11:15 last night. She lies in mid-channel in about ten fathoms of water. The schooner struck on our starboard forerigging, cutting clear through to amidships. Sunk in about 5 minutes. Schooner damaged about the bow. As far as ascertained, Passed Assistant Surgeon Clarence E. Black and George A. Foster, landsmen, are missing. Came to Wood's Hole at daylight by steamer *Gale City*. *Fish Hawk* gone to the scene of the wreck. Please give me instructions. The wreck should be lighted for safety of navigation."

THETIS, Arctic Relief Vessel, (flagship of the expedition), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley. At New York.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 28 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Mate Harold Neilson. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WAABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 3 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullian.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CAPT. Selfridge, commanding the torpedo station, reports on August 13, to the Navy Dept., that he despatched the tug *Triana*, under command of Lieutenant W. Maynard, Aug. 8, to Cuttyhunk and by means of a 50 pound charge of gun cotton placed on the deck of the wreck he effectually removed the masts and shattered the hull to such an extent that pieces continued to come to the surface for an hour after the explosion. This wreck was found in about nine fathoms of water. On the following day he proceeded to the wreck between Coggeshall's Ledge and Sachuest Point and found it in about 13 fathoms of water. A torpedo similar to the one used at Cuttyhunk was fired, destroying the mast. Having heard of a dangerous wreck in the fairway between Newport and Point Judith, the *Triana* was despatched in the afternoon of Aug. 9, under command of Lt. Comdr. J. S. Nowell, who by means of four gunpowder torpedoes, 85 lbs. each, effectually destroyed the masts and removed all danger from the wreck.

The Naval Advisory Board visited Chester on August 21, and made an inspection of the new cruisers in the course of construction.

A PROFESSIONAL and medical board met at the Washington Navy-yard on August 20, for the examination of Pay Inspector H. M. Denniston for promotion—the former is composed of Pay Directors Murray, Russell and Eldridge, and the latter of Medical Director Gihon, Medical Inspector Bates and Surgeon McMurtrie.

The order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated Washington, D. C., August 5, 1884, (published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of August 9), announcing the safe return of the Greely Relief Squadron, and congratulating Commander Schley and the officers and men of his command upon the success of their efforts, and publicly commanding their courage, zeal and judgment, has now been formally issued as General Order No. 321.

JOHN WALLACE, the defaulting clerk, having pleaded guilty before the Court at Philadelphia, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000, and to two years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

AN ANNAPOLIS despatch of August 21, says: "The United States steamer *Standish* arrived here this afternoon from towing the United States practice ships *Constellation* and *Dale* from the Rappahannock to the Patuxent River. All are well on board, and there has been no hazing this summer on the practice cruise. The ships will come in here on August 29, when the cadets will be given a month's leave." A correspondent on the *Dale* writes: "Our trip from Portsmouth was the most dismal and gloomy imaginable, incessant fog or rain having kept those whom duty compelled to expose themselves soaked, and all others cooped below the ground tiers."

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 17.—Pay Inspector Henry M. Denniston, to examination for promotion.

AUGUST 19.—Passed Assistant Engineer T. J. W. Cooper, to duty on the ironclads at City Point, Virginia.

AUGUST 20.—Lieutenant Francis Winslow, to the Yantic, August 27.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 19.—Lieutenant Commander G. A. Converse, from the Lancaster, European Station, December 3, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Ensign George H. Stratford, from the Ranger, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Assistant Engineer H. C. Baughman, from duty on board the ironclads at City Point, Virginia, and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 20.—Lieutenant C. W. Ruschenberger, from the Yantic, on August 27, and ordered to the Vandalia.

AUGUST 22.—Lieutenants A. P. Osborn, W. P. Day, S. L. Graham and G. A. Merrim, Passed Assistant Engineers W. A. H. Allen and James H. Chasmar, Assistant Engineer W. O. Chrisman, Chaplain William F. Morrison, Boatswain Edward Bonall, Carpenter W. A. Barry and Sailmaker D. C. Brayton, from the Powhatan, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon T. C. Heyl, from the Independence, on the arrival of the Adams at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to that vessel.

Surgeon J. G. Ayres and Assistant Surgeon L. W. Curtis, from the Adams, on her arrival at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. B. Stephenson, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Coast Survey Steamer Baché.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Derr, from the Coast Survey Steamer Baché, and placed on waiting orders.

Pas'd Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Powhatan.

LEAVE.

Leave granted to Lieutenant-Commander John C. Morong for one month, from August 22.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Medical Director Charles Martin, from August 21, 1884.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Engineer James H. Fitts, to take effect October 20, 1884, and granted leave of absence until that date.

Naval Cadet Richard O. Crisp, to take effect November 18, 1884, and granted leave until that date.

REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Surgeon P. M. Rixey to the European Station have been revoked, and he has been ordered to remain on special duty in Washington.

The order of July 21, granting Commander R. D. Evans leave of absence for one year, with permission to go abroad, has been revoked.

TO DELAY.

Lieutenant Commander F. A. Miller has been authorized to delay his departure for the Pacific Station until the steamer of September 1.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Aug. 20, 1884:

All Sam, cabin steward, July 19, U. S. S. Iroquois, Callao, Peru.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1884. Circular.

All British Colonial armed vessels wearing the British blue ensign and pennant (see Naval Reserve Flag and Pennant,

Plate XIV., of "Flags of Maritime Nations,") with the arms or badges of their respective colonies embazoned in the field of the ensign, will be recognized by commanding officers of vessels of the United States Navy as being entitled to the courtesies and privileges of ships-of-war.

Unarmored vessels in the employment of the government of a colony, by the same flag without the pennant.

All other vessels registered as belonging to one of the British colonies fly the red ensign with the badge of the colony in the centre of the flag.

EARL ENGLISH, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

A correspondent of the JOURNAL writes from Lisbon, July 22, 1884, as follows:

The Lancaster arrived here from the Piraeus, via Messina, Marseilles, Malaga and Gibraltar, July 3, and was placed in quarantine for five days. The Quinnebaug on her arrival was also placed in quarantine, although she reached here two hours sooner she would have missed that pleasure. After the quarantine came "coaling ship," and then we waited for the Powhatan. She came in on the morning of the 16th, and as she let go her anchor the Lancaster's band greeted her with the air, "Are ye there, Moriarty?"

The Powhatan had a pleasant passage of nineteen days, including a day and a half spent at Fayal in taking coal. She did not use the coal obtained there, but steamed across with the coal taken on board at New York, and had 100 tons of it left on her arrival at Lisbon.

The officers reported to Admiral Baldwin at one o'clock on the 16th, and by the 18th were fairly settled on board the two vessels to which they were ordered. Lieutenants J. D. Adams and N. J. K. Patch were assigned to the Kearsarge, and will go to Southampton in the Lancaster, thence to Trieste via Flushing, where they will meet the Kearsarge. The crews were transferred on the 19th. More men were brought out than were needed for the station, and about 20 were taken back to New York.

There were 29 officers in the wardroom of the Powhatan on the passage over. They were nearly all ordered for duty, and all had rooms somewhere in the ship except eight. The unanimous verdict was that a more pleasant passage could not be imagined. The officers with rooms and the officers without rooms were equally thoughtful and obliging. The passengers were considerate, disposed to make as little trouble as possible; the officers of the Powhatan were all ready to do everything possible to make everybody comfortable. On their arrival at Lisbon the passengers gave a grand dinner at the Braganza to the officers of the Powhatan, at which many pleasant things were said on both sides, all showing how each appreciated the thoughtfulness of the other.

Paymaster Charles W. Slamm, who came over by steamer, was so unfortunate as to be placed in quarantine at Lisbon. He communicated with the Admiral, however, and was ordered to proceed to Trieste for duty on board the Kearsarge.

THE MAGNIFICENT NAMOUNA.

A NEWPORT R. I., letter of Aug. 18 says: "What Commodore James Gordon Bennett, when inviting his friends, was pleased to call an informal reception on his yacht, proved to be the most delightful and magnificent affair of the kind ever given here. No formal invitations were given, but as the Commodore met his friends he would invite them. Originally he had intended giving his friends a sail on his steam yacht *Namouna*, but, as she is undergoing official inspection by Government engineers, the palatial craft did not leave her moorings. At about noon Sayers wharf presented a very lively scene, for three score of elegant equipages deposited a large number of distinguished guests, who were cordially received by Commodore Bennett, and among whom the following were noticed: Admiral Luce, U. S. N.; Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Madame Bonaparte; Count Janze and Viscountess Gaouville, of Paris; Sir Henry Herbert, of London; Miss Weir, daughter of Prof. Weir, of West Point; Capt. Alfred Taylor, U. S. N., and Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Commander Morris; Mr. Ogden Gooley and Mrs. Gooley; Lieut. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U. S. N., and Mrs. Kelley; Col. E. M. Neill, Miss Neill; Mr. George H. Warren and Mrs. Warren; Miss Astor, daughter of Mr. William Astor, and her fiancee, Mr. Orme Wilson; Mr. Hugo Friesche, the Austrian Vice Consul at New York; Mrs. Grace Turnbull, the Misses Warren, Mrs. Willis Post, Mr. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Charles Nordhoff, Mrs. Henry Brevoort, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. H. E. LeGrand Cannon, Major J. Smith Bryce, Mr. Harry L. Stevens, son of Mrs. Paran Stevens; Mr. John N. A. Griswold, and scores of others. The host, after greeting his guests, assisted them into the two steam launches and six boats which the *Namouna* carries, and which will give an idea of her capacity. Each launch towed its boats squadron fashion. The sight was an exceedingly pretty one, and attracted considerable attention as the flotilla proceeded from the wharf to the yacht. Commodore Bennett, being in the first launch, received his guests at the gangway, cordially welcoming them aboard.

The *Namouna* presented a delightful appearance, every surrounding being in perfect order and good taste. Commodore Bennett was in full uniform, as were also the officers of the *Namouna*, as well as the fifty members of the crew, who were attired in dark blue. An awning was spread over the deck, the entire forward part being given up to the guests. The appearance of the yacht was man-of-war-like, coupled with a luxuriance which reminded one of the Queen's private yacht. Every part of the vessel was thrown open to the guests for inspection. The main saloon and the several cabins were magnificently festooned with roses and rare flowers. Arranged on deck and in the several rooms on deck were a number of small tables for as many luncheon parties, and upon which were placed the choicest delicacies. Landen's full orchestra was stationed forward of the engine room hatch and discoursed lively music. There was a great array of feminine beauty, and the toilets of the ladies were elegant in the extreme. One of the most pleasurable features of the entertainment was the unconventional manner in which everything was conducted. Commodore Bennett was assisted by Sir Henry Herbert and Count Janze in entertaining the guests. Corsages of roses were presented to the ladies, and as the guests prepared to depart Commodore Bennett presented to each lady guest a magnificent hand bouquet. Shortly after 4 o'clock six handsome catboats arrived to convey the guests ashore, and, as they cast off from the yacht, the flotilla and the general surroundings of the harbor, with the North Atlantic Squadron in the distance, made an exceedingly pretty picture, which made a fitting close to the afternoon's enjoyment, for which the guests expressed gratitude to the distinguished host.

LIST OF REVENUE MARINE VESSELS.

Alert, 2d Lieut. Chas. H. McLellan, Tom's River, N. J.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, Oswego, N. Y.
Bouwell, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg. Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg. New Bedford, Mass.
Cofaz, Capt. L. N. Stoddard, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg. on cruise to Alaska.
Crawford, (out of commission).
Cove, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg. Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. D. F. Towler, comdg. New York.
Dallas, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg. Portland, Me.
Dexter, Repairing at Jersey City, N. J.
Dixie, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg. Key West.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, in charge, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. Geo. W. Moore, comdg. Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg. Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. T. B. Mullist, comdg. Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg. Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. O. A. Abby, comdg. New York.
Guthrie, 1st Lieut. H. T. Blake, comdg. Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg. Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg. Boston, Mass.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. Albert Buhner, comdg. San Francisco, Cal.
Hawkins, Capt. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg. Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Lieut. H. D. Smith, temp. comdg. Charleston, S. C.
McLane, Capt. J. A. Heniques, comdg. Galveston, Tex.
Manhattan, out of commission.
Monroe, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg. Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. D. H. Hodgeson—Fitting out at Buffalo.
Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Failing, comdg. Chincoteague, Va.
Russ, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg. Port Townsend, W. T.
Sherman, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg. New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. David Evans, comdg. Shieldsborough, Miss.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Engr. H. C. Henshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md.
Seville, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chatoyer, in charge, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg. Eastport, Me.
Woolcott, 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Moore, comdg. San Francisco, Cal.
Washington, 1st Lieut. M. L. Phillip, comdg. New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby & *Chester*, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector.
Steamer A. D. Bache—Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.
Steamer Arago—Address Charleston, S. C. (Laid up).
Steamer Barataria—Address, care Woodward and Wright, New Orleans, La. (Laid up).
Steamer G. S. Blake—Lieut. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Baltimore, Md.
Schooner Drift—Ensign A. F. Fehleiter, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Schooner Eagle—Lieut. E. D. F. Head, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Millbridge, Me.
Schooner Earnest—Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N.—Address Seabeck, W. T.
Steamer Endicott—Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Lewes, Del.
Steamer Gedney—Ensign T. M. Brumby, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, N. Y.
Steamer Hassler—Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., commanding—Address Port Townsend, W. T.
Steamer M'Arthur—Lieut. Edward D. Tausig, U. S. N., comdg.—Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.
Schooner Palmaria—Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Madison, Conn.
Steamer Patterson—Lieut. R. Clover, U. S. N., comdg.—Address C. S. Office, Washington, D. C.
Schr. Ready—Commander G. M. Chester. Address C. S. Office, Washington, D. C.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, commanding. At Wood's Holl.
The Fish Hawk, Lieut. W. M. Wood, commanding. At Wood's Holl.
The Lookout, Mate Jss. A. Smith, commanding, is at Old Point, Fortress Monroe, Va.

WAR.

BY IRENE ACKERMAN.

Oft have I asked myself and thought
 What has on earth the most good wrought,
 And man raised up to what we find him;
 Free in body, free in soul,
 Making the heavens themselves unroll
 Their mysteries before him.

Some say the Bible, some the Pope,
 While Freedom cries, I cut the rope,
 When Church and State had bound him.
 But how was Freedom given to man,
 When Kings and Church joined in one plan
 To guide, control and bind him?

I turned then to history's page,
 And there I found in every age,
 'T was war alone that freed him,
 'T was that which peace doth most abhor,
 That poors love and orator,
 'T was war that freed him.

Warriors in burnished steel,
 Warriors with god-like zeal
 Slaying all before them.
 Warriors armed cap-a-pie,
 Warriors who for liberty,
 Slew all before them.

Warriors struck down the crown,
 Warriors tore off the gown
 From all who dared to rule them;
 Warriors whose only spires
 Were the spear tops and the fires
 They raised above them.

These were the men, and war the thing,
 Which to this earth most good did bring,
 This freed our land;
 We owe to war the greatest praise;
 Our flag by it we heavenward raise
 By God's command.

Then teach our youth the art of war,
 Let all the world both near and far
 Look here and see.

America doth ready stand.

Ever prepared with sword in hand,

To fight for liberty.

—*The Union*.

Advices received August 19, state that "Two Tsung Tang and Shu Tseng Chen, the Chinese plenipotentiaries, have left Shanghai in accordance with instructions from Pekin, and that there is no prospect of settling the difficulty with France. 33 members of the Board of Censors have presented a memorial to the Empress opposing the conditions offered by the French and strongly urging hostilities, and it is said she has decided to declare war. Whether or not she has done so, orders have been sent from Paris to M. Patenotre, French Minister to China, and to Admiral Courbet, directing them to occupy the arsenal at Foochow if the French demands are refused."

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
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A BIT OF STATE'S EVIDENCE.

The Hon. B. W. Harris has taken the trouble to answer the assertion, which gains nothing in truthfulness by frequent repetition, that we have expended since the war \$365,000,000 for war vessels. He shows that this sum is, at the very least, \$210,307,914.52 in excess of the actual amount, which, by the most extravagant estimate, cannot be shown to exceed \$154,692,065.48. This estimate includes all the expenditures of the Bureaus of Yards and Docks, Ordnance, Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, and, as Mr. Harris correctly says, will be seen to be more than liberal, as it includes large sums of money for the care, improvement and enlargement of the numerous Navy-yards and docks, and the repair of buildings, tools and machinery. The expenditures by the other bureaus are excluded from Mr. Harris's estimate. The expenditures for vessels he divides as follows:

Total expenditures for war vessels for 4 years, from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1869, under Welles and Boris.....	\$34,063,920
8 years, from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1877, the whole of G. M. Robeson's administration and ninety days of Mr. Thompson's.....	72,171,801.47
5 years, from June 30, 1877, to June 30, 1882, administration of Secretaries Thompson, Goff and Hunt, and part of Chandler's.....	56,526,446.82
2 years of Mr. Chandler, from June 30, 1882, to June 30, 1884.....	20,246,656
Total for 19 years.....	154,692,065.48

For the last period of two years, this is partly an estimate; the figures for the rest of the time are official. A recapitulation shows the following to have been the expenditures for all purposes during the nineteen years:

Period	For war vessels.	Other Naval expenditures.
1st four years.....	\$54,023,920.00	\$61,130,370.28
2d eight years.....	72,171,801.47	98,886,086.66
3d five years.....	20,346,686.05	56,526,446.82
4th two years.....	8,260,677.96	21,794,414.56
Whole 19 years.....	\$154,692,065.48	\$243,337,318.29

Having disposed of this erroneous statement, Mr. Harris proceeds to show that there is an error of something like \$200,000,000 in the further statement which accompanies it, to the effect that the corresponding expenditure for war vessels previous to the Rebellion was \$335,000,000. The total expenditure for naval purposes from 1793, when after the adoption of the Constitution we first began to have a Navy, down to June 30, 1861, when the War of the Rebellion opened, was \$900,042,168.18. Assuming that the ratio of expenditure for war vessels was the same as for the last nineteen years (forty per cent.), the total was \$144,016,867.97. As a matter of fact, it was less, since

during much of the time we had only sailing vessels, and our steam vessels had full sail power with auxiliary steam power.

The total naval expenditure during the four years of war, June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1865, was \$813,233,986.21; forty per cent. of which gives, say, \$126,000,000 as the expenditure for war vessels. Adding the cost of the vessels before and since the war, as given above, we have a total of \$424,708,952.75 as our grand aggregate of expenditure for war vessels from the beginning. The statement which Mr. Harris answers is credited to a Chicago paper, and the point of it was that during the nineteen years since the War we have expended a larger sum for war vessels than during the whole period previous to the War, while we have no Navy to compare with that which we had in 1861. In answer to this last assertion, Mr. Harris says:

"The truth is, and the bare recital of this evidence makes it apparent, that our Navy before the War, as compared with the navies of the other great Powers, was a burlesque. A long period of profound peace had caused Congress to neglect the Navy, as it is now again doing, until it has fallen into utter decay. Had a foreign war, even with an inferior nation, then fallen to our lot we should have been ridiculously helpless on the ocean. That some of the ships of that old Navy did good service and won great renown is accounted for partly by the fact that we had brave and skillful officers and sailors, but far more by the fact that our enemy had no navy at all. The bravery and skill of our officers and seamen would have counted for little in that old Navy of 1861 against the navies of England, France, or even Spain. So much for this 'peer of any.' But it is said we have no Navy now. Its weakness I confess with sorrow and shame. But as compared with the Navy of 1861, this 'peer of any,' it is indeed very formidable. We have few good ships of war; but we have several which would defend New York Harbor alone against the combined power of the old Navy of 1861. Any one of our ironclads might safely defy the whole Navy of that period. The *Monitor* marked a new era, which that Navy was unfit to enter upon. It failed us at the first shock of war, and it gave place and retired from the conflict as fast as a new Navy could be improvised. If our Navy is again a burlesque, it is not the fault of naval administration alone, however much blame may be justly laid at that door. Since the war we have rested, and perhaps it may seem that we have economized. We have authorized the construction of but few and small vessels of war. In ordnance we are behind the world, while at the end of the war we were truly the 'peer of any.' All the other naval nations, while we have rested and waited, have been making at great cost immense progress in ships and armament, until our Navy in comparison is immensely inferior. I think we are in comparison even weaker than in 1861. The blame for this must rest with Congress, and until Congress can be brought by the pressure of the popular demand to appreciate the dangers which threaten us in case of a foreign war and to provide against it, the American Navy will never again be the 'peer of any.'"

As Mr. Harris has himself been a member of Congress, and a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, this statement as to the responsibility for our wretched naval condition may be accepted as in the nature of State's evidence.

THE CONDITION OF OUR COAST FORTS.

OFFICERS of the Engineer Corps at Army headquarters are very busy just now in summarizing the annual reports of the various Engineer officers in charge of Rivers and Harbors and Fortifications. The rule of the office is that all annual reports shall be submitted before August 1, but in some cases where extensive work has been going on, the reports are not forthcoming until far into August. Colonel Wilson has charge of the reports on Fortifications, and as soon as received they are carefully gone over by him and such extracts as the Chief of Engineers may desire to have incorporated in his annual report are marked in pencil and handed over to the clerks in the office, who arrange them in proper form for the printer.

Reports have been received thus far for the fiscal year just ended from the following officers in charge of Preservation and Repairs of Fortifications: General O. M. Poe, in charge of Fort Wayne, Michigan; Colonel W. P. Craighill, in charge of Baltimore Harbor; Major C. W. Raymond, in charge of Boston Harbor; Capt. Thomas Turtle, in charge of the Defences, New Orleans; Capt. Edward Maguire, in charge of Forts Porter and Niagara; Col. C. E. Blunt, in charge of Portland Harbor, and Col. C. S. Stewart, in charge of San Francisco Harbor.

Gen. Poe reports as follows as to the repairs made at Fort Wayne, Mich.:

At the date of the last annual report the work of repair was in progress under a contract with Messrs. Rodgers and Travers, and also by hired labor. During the months of July, August, and September, 1883, under the contract referred to, 1863 defective brick were removed and replaced by good ones, and the joints of 6407½ square yards of brick, stone, and casement walls were cleaned and repainted and a waterproof wash was applied to 1667 square yards of coping. The injured slopes were repaired and re-sodded. The repairs of 1883 were made under the allotment of \$10,000 from the appropriation for preservation and repair of fortifications, 1883. These repairs left the work in tolerably good condition, except the wooden revetment of the interior slope of the terreplein, which was reported in 1867 as fast decaying. No thing of consequence has been done to it meanwhile, and the condition has grown steadily worse during the intervening 17 years.

No estimate is submitted of funds required to continue the work to completion or to make any extensive repairs. Maj. Raymond gives the condition of Fort Independence, Boston, Mass., as follows:

The plans of this work were modified by the Board of Engineers for fortifications, for the reception of modern ordnance; and these plans have been well advanced towards completion, although active operations have been suspended since 1876-6 from want of appropriations. Operations during the fiscal year have been limited to those absolutely necessary for the preservation of the masonry and sodding of the encloses and batteries—the expenditures being from the general appropriation for that purpose, and the work is essentially in as good order as at the date of the last report.

The estimated amount necessary to complete the work in accordance with the present plans is \$30,000; all of which can be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. He reports work effected at Fort Winthrop as follows: During the year ending June 30, 1884, operations have been limited to those necessary for the preservation and repair of the work and its property, and consist of the following: The earth counter-scarp slope of the Tower was repaired and resodded; in the South Battery, its terreplein and surface drains were partly regraded, and some repairs were made to the earth cover of the traverse magazines. The concrete arches of the water battery were replastered. In the East Battery, the slope of traverses was repaired.

At the battery at Long Island Head operations have been confined to the repair and preservation of masonry and resodding. No operations were in progress during the year at Fort Andrews, Plymouth Harbor, which Major Raymond regards as a very important military site.

Nothing was accomplished at Fort Standish and Fort Sewall. At Fort Warren operations were confined simply to those repairs necessary to preserve the work. An appropriation of \$185,000 is recommended to put this fort in good condition. One hundred thousand, it is urged, could be profitably used during next fiscal year. Captain Thomas Turtle reports the condition of Fort Jefferson as follows:

The lower tier of casemates, in which guns in casemate are alone mounted, are generally in good condition, and the barbette platform for the guns of the lesser calibres are also in good condition generally, though some of them are incomplete. The wooden platforms for 15-inch guns are thoroughly decayed, and are of no use. The scarps of the work is in places incomplete. No work was done at the fortification during the last year, and none is contemplated next year.

At Fort Taylor and the batteries at Key West, Fla., no work was done, there being no appropriation.

Captain Edward Maguire reports Forts Porter and Niagara to be in the same condition as last year. No appropriations are asked for next year for these forts. Colonel C. E. Blunt reports the condition of Forts Scammel, Knox, Popham, Gorges, Preble, McClary, and Constitution the same as last year.

Fort Winfield Scott, in San Francisco harbor, Colonel Stewart reports in good condition. Two platforms, in addition to those which are mounted, are ready to receive their guns; six others have been constructed. Thirteen traverse magazines are ready and sixteen more can be used when received. Twelve timber plat forms for heavy mortars are in position. To complete the batteries for their armament of heavy guns will require, it is estimated, about \$180,000. This amount is asked for to be applied to finish 31 platforms for heavy guns, and the parapets, towers, magazines, terrepleins, etc. Fort Mason and the batteries at Angel Island and San Diego are in the same condition as last year.

Colonel Craighill makes the following observations about Fort McHenry: "Although the original fort has become almost useless as a defensive work, the site is still an important one, and the water front should be occupied by a battery of modern guns mounted behind an earthen parapet of the most improved dimensions and provided with bomb proof covers for ammunition and gunners. Such a battery, the plan of which was prepared by the Board of Engineers for fortifications, was commenced in 1872, and is partly constructed, although work upon it has been suspended for the want of funds since 1876." Colonel Craighill describes the proposed plans of improvement, and says a sea wall should be built along the line of the temporary bulkheads, and the present wharf should be removed and a new one built near the new dry-dock. Colonel Craighill says it is proposed to modify Fort Carroll so as to enable it to receive the heaviest modern rifled guns, protected by iron armor of such form of thickness as to be impenetrable by any guns which may be brought to our coasts. Its completion is indispensable to the safety of the rich City of Baltimore in time of war, and the work to be done cannot safely be left until the approach of hostilities.

It will require several years and liberal appropriations to accomplish it, and it should be commenced without delay. The expenditures during the past fiscal year were \$600.25. \$100,000 is asked for next year.

THE NAVAL ASYLUM.

In the last report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to the Secretary of the Navy, we find Admiral Nichols again calling the attention of the naval service and of Congress to the necessity which exists for the removal of the Naval Asylum from its present quarters in "the thickly settled portion of a large city." The Admiral is unquestionably right when he says that "the institution should be located on or near the seashore, not so remote from the life and activity of a city that the old men may not reach it easily, and in sight of passing vessels so that they may be reminded of occupations and excitements of their former lives."

When the present site of the Asylum was selected, over half a century ago, it was a long distance from the city and virtually in the country; but the great expansion of the "City of Homes" has left it stranded, as it were, in a desert of brick and mortar, with numberless rum shops, where liquid poison is dispensed at cheap rates to those unfortunate pensioners who are addicted to its use, within easy reaching distance. Humanity would seem to demand that the Asylum should be removed from such surroundings to purer air and more respectable neighbors.

As we have before urged, Coaster's Harbor Island at Newport seems to offer greater advantages than any other site owned by the Government, not only from the fact that the land would not need to be bought, but also because the shipping that frequents Narragansett Bay is extensive, and opportunities for fishing and boating are abundant, while access to the city of Newport is sufficiently easy to admit of a proper amount of leave, and the necessary supplies for the institution could readily be furnished.

Half a million dollars is not, we should think, an unfair estimate of the value of the ground in Philadelphia within the Asylum walls, and for this sum there could readily be erected an edifice with all the modern improvements, heated by steam and lit by the electric light, with accommodations for a much larger number of beneficiaries.

If the Asylum ever is moved, it should, we think, have its name changed to the Home, inasmuch as its present title conveys very largely to the minds of those it is intended to benefit, the idea of an almshouse.

WASHINGTON IN DOG DAYS.

With the absence of most of the high officials, and with the thermometer crawling up into the hundreds, the few subordinates remaining at Army and Navy headquarters are having an extremely quiet time this week. Most of the bureau officers of both Departments are away. The Lieutenant General is Acting Secretary of War. Assistant Adjutant General McKeever returned in the middle of the week, and is again Acting Adjutant General. He expects to go away again in a few days. Gen. Newton, Chief of Engineers, has returned, and he and Gen. Rochester, who has been on duty nearly all the summer, are the only bureau officers of the Army in Washington. Mr. Jay Stone is Acting Chief Clerk of the War Department during Mr. John Tweedie's absence. Most of the chief clerks of the various bureaus are also enjoying their vacation, so that the departments are practically in the hands of about one-fourth the usual number of clerks.

The Navy Department is also wearing its robe of August dullness. Rear Admiral English, who is Acting Secretary, and Commodore Sicard, were the only two bureau officers seen around the building during most of the week. Engineer-in-Chief Loring, Commodore Wilson, and Rear Admiral Simpson, were called to New York on Wednesday to consult with the Secretary of the Navy about the new cruisers. Commodore Walker also went to New York to talk about naval matters with the Secretary. It is whispered that the Department is not satisfied with the slow progress made by the contractors with the *Chicago*, and that the meeting between the Secretary and the President of the Advisory Board and the two bureau chiefs, is for the purpose of seeing what can be done in the matter. It is also said that the meeting has something to do with the proposed new steel cruisers.

Many are the surmises among Naval officers as to the true reason for the revocation of the order granting Commander Robley D. Evans leave of absence for one year, with permission to go abroad. All that is known at the Navy Department is what is contained in the Secretary of the Navy's telegram, which simply directs the Acting Secretary to revoke the order and place Commander Evans on waiting orders. The order grant-

ing him the year's leave was signed by the Acting Secretary, and, it is understood, without the Secretary's knowledge. The revocation of the order would therefore indicate that the Acting Secretary's action in this matter was objectionable to the Secretary, though whether for personal or political reasons, as has been stated by the daily papers, it is not for us to say.

Mr. Hersler, who prepares the monthly circulars containing the decisions of the Adjutant General, is compiling, under the direction of the Secretary of War, a soldier's hand book, which, when completed, will be prized highly. It will contain instructions to soldiers on guard duty; some practical hints about rifle practice, suggestions as to how a soldier should conduct himself when on detached service, advice for preservation of good health, in fact everything that the ordinary soldier ought and will wish to know. It will be bound in the form of a pocket book with compartments for money, tickets, etc. Blank leaves appropriately ruled for keeping a memorandum of pay allowances, etc., will also be attached. It is expected that this valuable little book will be ready for distribution by the middle of next month. It will be issued from the War Department.

Lieutenants George W. Mentz and Sidney A. Stanton, it is understood, are booked as watch officers on the new despatch boat *Dolphin*. It is thought now that Lieut. Mason will not be ordered as executive officer as at first supposed. He will probably remain in charge of the Office of Naval Intelligence for another six months or a year. It is understood that Lieutenant Emory has been decided upon as executive officer. Chief Engineer Albert W. Morley will probably be ordered as Chief Engineer, with Asst. Engineer L. N. Hollis as his assistant. It will be the middle of September before the vessel is ready for her officers.

BRITISH INFANTRY TACTICS.

LAST week we referred to a new system of attack by battalions of infantry, under preparation by General Lord Wolseley and Lord Newdigate, as suited to the conditions of modern warfare and at the same time thoroughly English in character. The plan as suggested, is as follows:

1. Small columns composed of two companies offer advantages both for manoeuvring large bodies of troops, and for extending rapidly into formation for attack.
2. On the order "form columns for attack," each double company (1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8), will form a quarter column in rear of its right half-company.
3. The senior officer of each double company will command the column.
4. On the caution to "form columns for attack," the men who have to move will turn to the right and disengage. On the word "quick" or "double march" they move into columns, halt, and front without further word of command. In forming these columns they will not form "fours."
5. Attacking columns will be formed from columns in the same way. The distances will be corrected during formation. The columns thus formed will act as follows: First half-company, skirmishers; second half-company, supports; third and fourth half-companies, main body.
6. The commander of the column will be responsible that the commander of the skirmishers knows the direction of the point to be attacked, and the flank by which his movements are to be regulated before commencing the advance. It will also be his duty to see that the supports and main body are at hand at the proper time and place.
7. One column will be named as the column of direction.
8. On the order to "Attack," the skirmishers will "advance" and "extend from the centre." The skirmishers of the column on the right and left will "prolong the line."
9. An interval of at least six paces, in addition to the three paces between the files, should be kept between the skirmishers of the different columns.
10. The skirmishers of the column of direction will regulate the movements of the firing-line. The moment for making the different rushes, etc., will be taken up from them.
11. A distinct pause should be made after each rush, to enable the men to get their wind and fire steadily. Section volleys are strongly recommended.
12. The firing-line should not be reinforced until it has got as near the enemy as possible.
13. The supports must be brought up nearer and nearer to the skirmishers as they advance.
14. As soon as the firing-line has been reinforced by the supports, the main body should be brought up to about 80 paces in rear of it. It will be moved either in line, or in whatever formation is best suited to the circumstances of the moment. But it must be kept well in hand. The files can be opened out sufficiently to move with freedom, but rank entire is not recommended.
15. The charge will be carried out as follows: The heaviest fire possible will be opened by the reinforced firing line. The main body will advance, the drums and bugles playing the "charge" in quick time. As they approach nearer, the time will be quickened. On arriving within a few paces of the firing line, and without halting, the order will be given by the Commanding Officer, and repeated by all the officers, to "Charge." The drums and bugles will play in double time, until the charge has been taken up all along the line. They will then cease playing. The firing line will be called to attention by the whistle, and ordered to cease fire when the main body arrives within 15 paces of it. (On service, bayonets will be fixed, but not at manoeuvres and brigade drills.) On the word "Charge!" they will double to the front with "Hurrah!" On the half sounding, which will be repeated by officers' whistles, the men will stand still where they are. The main body companies will be moved through them, and halted about 20 paces in their front. They will fire three volleys by sections on the retreating enemy. As soon as this volley firing commences, the commander of each company in the old firing line will, without moving his men to the front or rear, give the word "Close" to his company, and reform it on the spot which is immediately in rear of the main body.
16. If a further advance is intended, these companies will form the main body, and the companies in front will each send forward half as skirmishers, half as supports. A retirement will be carried out in the same manner.
17. Except in the "Charge," when all the buglers should join in, no bugling will be allowed except that of "he brigadier at brigade drill and the lieutenant colonel at battalion drill."

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, commenting on the system, says two leading principles seem to have been uppermost in the minds of its authors:

1. The necessity which exists for maintaining throughout the

attack a distinct and clearly defined chain of responsibility from the battalion commander down to the section leader.

2. The preservation of units intact from the moment the attack begins until the order is given to reform after the final charge.

It also appends some explanatory comments on this new system of attack, which, if finally adopted, will effect an entire revolution in the tactics of the British Infantry.

The Chinese claim to the kingdom of Annam, or more correctly An-nan, has recently been set forth in a volume entitled "Tungking," by William Mesny, Major General in the Imperial Chinese army (London, Sampson, Low and Co.). For nearly 4,500 years, i.e., since 2,500 B. C., An-nan has been dependent on China, except during some irregular intervals of independence. One of these intervals extended over about one thousand years, but as it terminated 3,000 years ago, it can hardly be considered as weakening the Chinese claim to suzerainty. This period of 3,000 years has been almost continually disturbed by wars, usurpations and insurrections, but nothing has occurred to establish the idea of independent national action, and it was according to the long established order that an appeal was made to China for protection when the French adventurer Dupuis invaded the country ten years ago. The French invasion was in clear violation of China's right of sovereignty, and General Mesny protests against the theory that the Black Flags are or should be treated as mere freebooters and pirates; both chiefs and followers are, he says, recognized as Annamese and Chinese troops. Though the people are sometimes represented as rising against the tyranny of the Chinese officials, as a rule there seems to have been a voluntary submission to the emperor on the part of the Annamese sovereign. The frequent Chinese invasions have been apparently due mainly to dynastic quarrels in Annan itself.

The War Department finds itself puzzled as to what disposition shall be made of the effects of the late Lieutenant Kialingbury, now in the hands of the Chief Signal Officer. In the absence of a will, Mr. E. P. Clark, the guardian of four of Lieutenant Kialingbury's children, has been appointed by the Probate Court of Detroit, Michigan, administrator of that officer's estate, while a brother of the deceased, living in Rochester, who has taken charge of the fifth child, claims that he has also been empowered to settle the affairs of his brother. There being two administrators, and each demanding the transfer of the articles to their charge, the Department will probably have to continue to hold them until the matter can either be settled amicably between the two administrators or by the courts.

The Army Mutual Aid Association is also uncertain to whom it shall pay the \$2,500 benefit. The children are the beneficiaries, and the association is, of course, anxious that the money shall be properly paid them, but from the present uncertainty as to the legal administrator it will hold on to the money.

The Navy Department has requested Secretary Lincoln to detail an officer of the Army to act as instructor in military science at the proposed post graduate school, to be established at Newport. Farther than this, the Department has taken no action towards carrying out the scheme since the Secretary approved the recommendations of the board. The papers bearing on the subject were left with Rear Admiral Nichols, and it was expected that he would issue a general order prescribing the course of study to be pursued, but before going away he had not done so, and the papers are now with Rear Admiral English, who says he will not do anything in the matter until the Secretary returns.

It has not been determined yet what disposition will be made of the Arctic vessels, *Thetis* and *Bear*. The *Alert* will doubtless be returned to the English Government. This is evident from the fact that several of her officers have been asked by the Navy Department if they would like to remain attached to her until she has entered the port from which she came. The Treasury Department is urging the retention in the public service of the two first mentioned vessels for use in the Revenue Marine service. Either of these vessels, Maj. Clark, Chief of the Bureau, says, would be admirably adapted for service in Alaskan waters. It will be remembered that Capt. Healy, commanding the revenue cutter *Cornel*, last year urgently requested the construction of an additional vessel, especially adapted for cruising in these waters, and his request was concurred in by Secretary Folger, who urged upon Congress the necessity of an appropriation for the purpose. No cognizance was taken by the Appropriation Committee of the recommendation, and no money was appropriated. It is now hoped by the Revenue Marine Bureau that

the vessels will be retained in the Naval service until Congress convenes, when it is believed that the authority of that body will be given for the transfer of at least one of them for Arctic service, under the Revenue Marine Bureau.

The reunion of the Army of the Tennessee closed last week at Lake Minnetonka amid general enthusiasm. The annual banquet took place on Thursday evening, August 14th, a large number of ladies being present as spectators. General Sherman added much to the liveliness of the occasion by humorous remarks as toast-master at the table. There were numerous speeches, and at 2:30 A.M. the banquet came to an end.

The Army Paymaster's Manual, revised to include June 30, 1884, was issued this week from the Paymaster General's Office in neatly bound form, and will soon be in the hands of Paymasters, Company Commanders and others having need of it in the transaction of their public business. A copious index, tables of pay, etc., are included in the work, which comes exceedingly apropos in view of the innumerable decisions, new regulations, etc., made since its predecessor was issued.

The ordnance part of the report of the Cavalry Equipment Board, which was referred to the Chief of Ordnance for his endorsement, has been returned to the Adjutant General with General Benét's general approval of the recommendations relating to his Department. Other portions of the report relating to the other bureaux have not yet been returned. Until all the bureau chiefs have been heard from and the Lieut. General has had an opportunity to take action, the recommendations of the Board will not be made public.

The work on the foundations of the new west and interior wings of the State, War and Navy Department building is being vigorously pushed by Colonel Casey's workmen. The coal vaults, sewers, foundation walls, etc., are already completed, and it will not be long before the first story will have been commenced.

The Naval Coal Board, appointed by Secretary Chandler some weeks ago, with Commodore Luce as president, to report upon the "comparative merits of anthracite and bituminous coal for ordinary naval uses; to ascertain the price of said coal and the readiness with which they may be procured at ports of the world," have recommended semi-bituminous, especially if smokeless, as the best quality and the most desirable for ordinary naval purposes. Anthracite is regarded as the second best quality and bituminous the third. The board has not yet handed its report in, owing to a delay in getting certain statistics relating to the price of coal at foreign ports.

It is thought that Commodore Edward Y. McCauley will probably be ordered as president of the Court of Inquiry investigating the frauds in the Navy Department when the court reassembles in the fall, relieving Commodore Jouett, who will have assumed command of the North Atlantic Squadron before that time. A preliminary report giving the facts that have already been developed will probably be submitted to Secretary Chandler before Commodore Jouett is relieved from the board.

PRESIDENT Arthur received the officers of the Greely Relief Expedition, Aug. 21, by appointment, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The delegation consisted of Commander W. S. Schley, of the *Thetis*; Commander George W. Coffin, of the *Alert*; Lieutenant W. N. Emory, of the *Bear*; Chief Engineer George W. Melville, Lieutenant U. Sebree, Lieutenant Charles J. Badger, Lieutenant A. A. Ackerman, Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Nauman and Dr. Francis J. Nash, of the *Alert*; Lieutenant J. C. Colwell, Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Ames, and Ensign L. K. Reynolds, of the *Bear*, and Ensign W. J. Chambers, of the convoy *Loch Garry*. Secretary of the Navy Chandler and Secretary of War Lincoln were present, as was Gen. B. F. Butler, who had casually dropped in to see the President. The President had not met the officers since their return. They were introduced to him by Commander Schley, and a general conversation took place for about ten minutes. Before the officers left Mr. Chandler made known to Commander Schley the President's decision to appoint him Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, in place of Commodore Earl English, who is to take command of the European Squadron.

In accepting the resignation of Commodore English, which has been tendered, to take effect Sept. 5, when

he will have been promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral, Secretary Chandler compliments him on his management of the office. Rear Admiral English will leave New York Sept. 10 for Southampton and assume command of the European squadron about Sept. 18, in place of Rear Admiral Baldwin, who will be placed on the retired list Sept. 8.

LIEUTENANT GREENLY and the other survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition refer in warm praise to Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Green, U. S. N., of the flagship *Thetis*, for his kind treatment of them from the time they were discovered in a starving condition till they were transferred to the Army surgeon at Portsmouth, N. H. Dr. Green, who stands high in the Medical Corps of the Navy, thus justified by good judgment and skill the confidence the Department placed in him in selecting him for this duty, and of the honors meted out for the expedition he is entitled to a full share.

THE Congressional Committee, presided over by General Rosecrans, having concluded the investigation of the affairs of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, looked into those of the Homes at Milwaukee and Augusta this week.

THE anniversary of Lord Cornwallis's surrender, October 19 next, will be appropriately observed at Yorktown by the formal unveiling of the monument recently completed. The Services will be duly represented on the occasion.

ON Thursday next, August 28th, West Point will resume its wonted course of study, its professors and their assistants will have rejoined from their summer vacations, and the officers of the new detail will have reported and been assigned to their respective departments.

THE new 6-inch No. 1 steel gun for the *Dolphin* was shipped from Annapolis to the Washington Navy-yard on Wednesday, to be sighted. Afterwards it will be returned to Annapolis, to be ranged, prior to being placed aboard the vessel.

A GOODLY number of applications for the position of Post Quartermaster Sergeant has been received at the A. G. O.—a fact which speaks well for the non-commissioned officers of the Army, when the high standard of qualification is considered.

JUDGE UPSON, the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, is enjoying a few weeks of vacation at Vineyard Haven. Judge Delano is acting during his absence. Many clerks being away on leave, very little is being accomplished in the way of settling mileage and other claims of Army and Navy officers during the present month.

CLAIMS for mileage under the Graham decision were settled by the Second Comptroller's Office this week as follows:

Rear Admiral Thos. O. Selfridge.....	\$1,574 80
Second Asst. Engr. Jacob L. Bright.....	447 22
Pay Director Thos. H. Looker.....	194 52
Commander Geo. C. Remey.....	287 11
Medical Inspector Adrian Hudson.....	371 91
Commodore S. Nicholson.....	649 40
Lieut.-Commander H. L. Howison.....	723 14

ORDERS were issued from the Navy Department August 23, to begin repairs on the *Pensacola* at the Norfolk Navy-yard, with a view to sending her to the South Atlantic Station as the flag-ship, in place of the *Brooklyn*, which has been ordered to New York.

Of the sinking of the *Tallapoosa*, a brief account of which we give under its proper head, we need now only say that an official inquiry will unquestionably be made into all the circumstances attending it.

SECRETARY CHANDLER inspected the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Thursday, Secretary Lincoln, Commander Schley, and Lieutenants Emory and Reeder accompanying him. Mr. Chandler expects to return to Washington the second week in September. He will inspect the North Atlantic Fleet at Newport (and the ironclad division under Commander Woodward) the last week in August and also make a promised examination of Coasters' Harbor Island, especially in regard to the establishment of the Naval War College there.

Mrs. Clements Markham says of the reports of murder and cannibalism: "Decency would have suggested silence until Lieut. Greely had submitted his report." But in his further opinion that Lockwood and Brauner did not go beyond the farthest point reached by the British, we see no reason to coincide.

The Philadelphia *Press* having recently made some curious assertions as to the unpopularity of Major W. H. Arthur, U. S. A., with the men of the 4th New York Heavy Artillery during the war, so much so that he was shot by one of them at Cold Harbor, a former Captain of that regiment, G. L. M., writes to the *Press* refuting the statements. He says: "As regards the wound in the Major's right cheek, it was not received at the battle of Cold Harbor, but two and a half years later at Ream's Station, August 25, 1864. The statement that he was shot by one of his own men is simply absurd. At the time the Major was wounded he was sitting on the ground at the right of our line and not more than five feet away from the men. We were not firing at all, but hugging the ground very close to avoid the shells and bullets that were passing over us, and no man in that line could have fired at Major Arthur without being seen by the Major and the men around him. As for myself, I always found Major Arthur a genial whole-souled man. His camp was always a model of neatness and good order, and the men in his command were well disciplined and apparently happy and contented. I was not aware that he had been appointed a Paymaster, but he is entitled to it, having been in continued service in the Regular Army since he was appointed First Lieutenant by President Johnson in 1865."

We learn that since the appearance of the article in the *Press* Major Arthur has received numerous letters from the former officers and enlisted men of the 4th New York Heavy Artillery, expressing their indignation at the statements, and willingness to give their testimony in refutation of them if called upon.

THE Committee, consisting of General Macfeely, Colonel Sheridan and Lieutenant Duvall, appointed under a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee, Army Mutual Aid Association, held July 18th, to examine and verify the accounts of Major Bridgeman, as treasurer of the Association from January 1st, 1884, to July, 31st, 1884, met at the office of the secretary and treasurer August 3d, and starting with the balances for January 1st, 1884, as shown in the 5th annual report of the Association, examined the account of each individual member as per payments reported in the "Cash Book" taken in connection with the "Individual Ledger," "Journal" and the "General Ledger," and thereafter certified to the President of the Association in writing, that the accounts were found to be accurate, and the funds and securities in the hands of the treasurer found to correspond with the balances for July 31st, 1884, as shown by the books of the Association, to wit:

Cash in Bank (Biggs and Co.).....	\$10,652.90
Four per Cent. U. S. Registered Bonds..	32,000.00

\$42,652.90

We are glad to learn that the family of Lieutenant Fred. F. Kislisbury, of the Greely Arctic expedition, are in receipt of five thousand dollars, the amount of a policy held by him in the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston. At his request the company gave Mr. Kislisbury a permit to join the expedition without changing the rate for extra risks, and as soon as his death was reported they placed the amount of his policy at the disposal of his children, without delay. So many insurance companies are disposed to raise fine points, at the expense of officers and their families, that it is a pleasure to record this instance of liberal dealing on the part of so old, well-established and conservative a company as the New England.

THE seventeenth annual meeting of the Connecticut Peace Society opened at Mystic on Wednesday, and its presiding officer suggested the following cable message:

PEACE CONVENTION, MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 20.
To President Grévy and Marquis Tsong, Paris, France:
May we implore you to arbitrate your differences.
Z. CADUCH, President.

THE Medical Congress at Copenhagen concluded its sessions on Saturday, August 16th, and by a large majority decided to hold the next Congress at Washington, as proposed by Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A.

THE Board of Army Engineers, consisting of Col. G. E. Blunt, Lieut. Col. W. P. Craigill, and Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, with Major C. W. Raymond, appointed in accordance with a provision in the River and Harbor bill appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of a National Harbor of Refuge of the first class at Sandy Bay, organized at Boston on the 19th, and went at once about its work.

In consequence of the sickness of Pay Director Eldredge, Pay Director Wallach has been ordered on the Board for the examination of Pay Inspector Denniston.

The dinner of the American Yacht Club, in New York, to the officers of the Greely relief expedition, which we referred to last week, proved to be a very pleasurable occasion. The brief addresses of Commanders Sohley and Coffin, Lieutenant Crosby, Chief Engineer Melville, and ex-Commander Gorringe, were to the point, and heartily applauded.

War at last has been declared, according to a London telegram, between France and China. The result has long been impending, and cannot now come as a surprise to anybody.

AWAITING RETIREMENT.

The following is a list of Army officers who have been found incapacitated for active service by a Retiring Board, and are now on sick leave, awaiting vacancies on the retired list. There are three other officers—Lieut. Col. Orlando H. Moore, 17th Inf.; Capt. Chas. Steelhammer, and Lieut. Robert Hanna, 6th Cav.—who are now undergoing examination by Retiring Boards. If these officers are found disabled, the list will contain forty-nine names:

Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, A. Q. M., Oct. 19, '83; T. F. Azell, Ass't Surgeon, March 11, '84; Ass't Surgeon J. W. Buell, June 30, '83; Ass't Surgeon W. R. Steinmetz, Sept. 8, '83; Ass't Surgeon J. V. De Hanne, Feb. 15, '84; Capt. George M. Wheeler, Eng. Corps, Oct. 9, '83; Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Cav., Nov. 25, '83; Capt. Deane Monahan, 3d Cav., Nov. 14, '83; Capt. John Lee, 4th Cav., Oct. 19, '83; Capt. Henry Sweeny, 4th Cav., Nov. 26, '83; Capt. Sebastian Gunther, 4th Cav., Feb. 6, '84; Capt. L. A. Abbott, 6th Cav., Aug. 24, '83; Capt. Andrew H. Nave, 7th Cav., Feb. 23, '84; Capt. John McGilvray, 2d Art., March 23, '84; Capt. John Hamilton, 1st Inf., Aug. 19, '83; Capt. Frederick M. Lynde, 1st Inf., Sept. 10, '83; Capt. Chas. Harkins, 2d Inf., Aug. 15, '83; Capt. James H. Spencer, 4th Inf., June 12, '83; Capt. H. M. Benson, 7th Inf., Dec. 1, '83; Capt. Edward O. Gibson, 10th Inf., Aug. 22, '83; Capt. Emory W. Clift, 13th Inf., Dec. 20, '83; Capt. Chas. E. Morse, 16th Inf., Jan. 16, '84; Capt. Evans S. Ewing, 16th Inf., March 25, '84; Capt. Wm. H. Vinal, 16th Inf., Dec. 3, '83; Capt. Malcolm McArthur, 17th Inf., June 23, '83; Capt. George W. Evans, 21st Inf., Dec. 17, '83; Capt. John B. Nixon, 24th Inf., April 6, '84; Capt. F. A. Kendall, 25th Inf., Aug. 28, '83; Capt. E. J. Stivers, 25th Inf., June 14, '83; First Lieut. Wm. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cav., Aug. 26, '83; H. H. Bellas, 4th Cav., June 30, '83; P. P. Barnard, 5th Cav., Oct. 13, '83; David G. Gibbon, 9th Cav., April 18, '84; W. R. Harmon, 10th Cav., July 5, '83; Michael O'Brien, 4th Art., July 26th, '83; James Carey, 5th Art., April 4, '84; C. B. Thompson, 5th Inf., July 30, '84; Edw'd Lynch, 8th Inf., Nov. 24, '83; Thaddeus H. Capron, 8th Inf., Feb. 11, '84; John Whitney, 11th Inf., April 9, '84; Alfred M. Raphael, 11th Infantry; D. B. Taylor, 11th Infantry, June 16, '83; George W. Kingsbury, 12th Inf., Aug. 30, '83; Thos. W. Lord, 20th Inf., Dec. 12, '83; Robert H. Fletcher, 21st Inf., July 21, '83; and 2d Lieut. John T. Barnett, 5th Cav., Sept. 2, '83.

RECENT DEATHS.

A GALLANT and distinguished soldier in the days gone by, Brevet Major-Gen. William Hoffman, colonel on the retired list of the Army, died at his home in Rock Island, Illinois, Aug. 12, 1884, after a painful illness of three years or more duration. Gen. Hoffman was born in New York in 1808, and was the son of Lieut.-Col. William Hoffman, who served in the War of 1812 and died in 1845, being then lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Infantry. He entered the Military Academy in 1825, was graduated July 1, 1829, and appointed 2d lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Infantry, then stationed at Jefferson Barracks. He remained there a few months, and then went on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth. He took the field on the outbreak of the Black Hawk War, and after serving through the campaign went back to Fort Leavenworth, whence he was detailed for recruiting service. Nov. 16, 1836, he was promoted 1st lieutenant and assigned to frontier duty at Fort Jessup and Camp Sabine, La. In 1837 he joined the expedition against the Seminoles in Florida, and was promoted captain Feb. 1, 1838. In 1840 he was again on recruiting service, and from 1842 to 1845 was at Fort Smith, Ark. In 1845-46 he was engaged in mustering volunteers for the Mexican War and participated in the achievements of our Army at Chihuahua, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Amazoque, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico. At Churubusco and Contreras he won his brevet of major, and for gallantry at Molino del Rey was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. After the Mexican War he served on various important duties, was promoted major 5th Infantry April 15, 1851, and was transferred to the 6th Infantry in 1852. From 1854 to 1856 he saw service in Dakota, and was in the Sioux and Utah expeditions, the march to California, and the Mojave expedition. When the war broke out he was on duty at San Antonio—having in the meantime been promoted lieutenant-colonel 8th Infantry, Oct. 17, 1860—and was made a prisoner of war and held until Aug. 27, 1862, when he was exchanged. On the 5th of April, 1862, he was promoted colonel 3d Infantry. During the greater portion of the war he performed the important and arduous duties of commissary-general of prisoners, receiving for his faithfulness and efficiency the brevets of brigadier and major-general. After the war he took command of the 3d Infantry, was placed on the unassigned list in 1869, and retired May 1, 1870. He then took up his residence at Rock Island, and was one of the most respected residents of that city, serving for many years as senior warden of Trinity Church. He was twice married—the first time at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss Simpson; the second in Rock Island, in 1871, to Mrs. Mary C. DeWolf, daughter of Mr. Henry G. Bowers, who survives him.

The deceased officer belonged to a military family. His father, who served in the War of 1812, as before mentioned, died on his way to Mexico as second in command under General Taylor. One of his brothers was killed in the Florida campaign and another in Mexico, and a third (John B.) went through both wars and is now living in New York. A fourth brother, Henry B., was an Army Paymaster during the rebellion and now resides in Davenport. George W., another brother, is a resident of Detroit. Four sisters

married Army officers. Two sisters are living and both are widows—Mrs. J. W. Penrose, and Mrs. J. B. S. Todd. The funeral services took place Aug. 14, at Trinity Church, the officers on duty at Rock Island Arsenal and numerous relatives and friends being present. The remains were then forwarded to Chippewa Cemetery for interment in a lot belonging to the family, next to that of General N. B. Buford.

BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOSEPH JANVIER WOODWARD, Major and Surgeon U. S. Army, a distinguished medical officer, died near Philadelphia, the city of his birth (in 1832), on Monday, August 18, 1884. He received his education at the Philadelphia Central High School, where he was given the degree of A. B. in 1850 and that of A. M. in 1855, having acted as the valedictorian of his class. After receiving the first degree he entered upon the study of medicine, and in the spring of 1853 he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He practised medicine in Philadelphia until August, 1861, when he was appointed, on the 5th of that month, an Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army. He had already attained prominence in his profession through the publication of a number of treatises on abstruse subjects, especially on the use of the microscope in the practice of medicine. He subsequently attained great eminence in this particular branch, and was regarded in the medical and scientific world as one of the leading authorities. He invented an instrument by which the myopia or other conditions of the eye can be determined with mathematical accuracy. Surgeon Woodward served with great credit during the War, receiving the brevets of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel March 18, 1865, for his faithful and meritorious services. He was promoted Captain July 23, 1866, and in that year was selected for the important duty of editing the "Surgical and Medical History of the Rebellion." He published a number of papers of great interest and value. Among them were "Address on the Medical Staff of the United States Army," "Remarks on Croup and Diphtheria," "Typho-Malarial Fever: Is it a Special Type of Fever?" "Remarks on Photographic Micrometry," "Application of Photography to Micrometry, with Special Reference to the Micrometry of the Blood in Criminal Cases;" report on "Medical Literature," and report on "Causes and Pathology of Pyaemia." When President Garfield was shot, on July 2, 1881, Surgeon Woodward was in Washington in the Surgeon General's Bureau. He was one of the surgeons first summoned to the bedside of the wounded President. He remained in constant attendance there until September 7, when he retired in company with Drs. Reyburn and Barnes.

During his residence in Philadelphia Surgeon Woodward was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He was also a member of the American Medical Association, of which he was the Second Vice President in 1875; of the American Academy of Sciences, and of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia in 1876. He leaves a widow.

Surgeon Woodward had been an inmate for some time previous to his death at Dr. Livingstone's Asylum for the Insane, but he was by no means violent or troublesome. On Sunday last he walked on the edge of the porch roof and threw himself from it backward. He died the same afternoon, regaining consciousness, however, before his death. His mental troubles seemed to have been caused by over-application.

BREVET MAJOR GUSTAVUS M. BASCOM, Captain 13th U. S. Infantry, who was thrown, August 14, from a village cart near the beach at Portsmouth, R. I., and internally injured, died at that city from his injuries last Saturday, August 16. Major Bascom had an honorable Army record extending back to April 23, 1861, at which date he entered the Service as Captain and A. D. C., of Ohio Volunteers. In August following he was mustered out to accept the appointment of Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in January, 1864. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel November 4, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. During the war he was engaged in the actions and battles of Ganley Bridge, Princeton, W. V., Frederick and South Mountain, Antietam, Dandridge, Dalton, Resaca, capture of Salisbury, N. C., etc. He was mustered out July 1, 1866, and appointed 1st Lieutenant 17th Infantry, January 22, 1867, and brevetted Captain and Major March 2, 1867, for his services during the war. In May, 1869, he was transferred to the unassigned list, and in July of that year to the 13th Infantry, in which regiment he was promoted Captain, December 11, 1873. At the time of his death Major Bascom was on recruiting duty at Providence, R. I. In his death the Service loses an efficient and valuable officer, and to the 13th, with which he has been identified for the past fifteen years, the sudden death of so esteemed a comrade will prove a severe blow.

The remains were sent for interment to Cleveland, Ohio, where the mother and sister of the deceased officer reside. His wife died a few years ago. Major Bascom made many friends in Providence, R. I., and throughout the State, and was held in high esteem for his military and social qualities.

Deep sympathy is felt in St. Paul, and elsewhere, for Major Alexander Mackenzie, U. S. A., whose wife died there August 13. The remains were taken by Major Mackenzie to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and interred in the Forest Home

Cemetery. The Pioneer Press says: "Mrs. Mackenzie was an accomplished and gifted lady, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of warm friends. Possessing an amiable and lovable disposition, she was great favorite during her early life in this city, and at one time was one of the acknowledged belles of Milwaukee. She leaves two children, David B. Ogden, Jr., and a little daughter, Lucia."

COMMISSIONED SERGEANT J. D. HOAK, U. S. A., a veteran soldier, died at Madison Barracks, N. Y., his post of duty, August 16. During the war he served in the 122d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Neal Dow Station, Peach Tree Creek, Eutaw Creek, and before Atlanta and Jonesboro', where he was severely wounded. He was in the Yellowstone Expeditions in 1872 and 1873.

CHARLES H. CHASE, formerly of Baltimore, who died at Liverpool July 9, 1884, entered the Navy in 1853, and was with Commodore Perry in Japan. He was appointed Mate August 12, 1862, but the appointment was "revoked" Dec. 28, 1869, owing to physical debility, which prevented his chances of further advancement. He then went to England and for fourteen years had charge of the mails between Liverpool and Brazil.

We regret to learn of the death this week of Mrs. Burwell, wife of Lieutenant W. T. Burwell, U. S. N., of the Naval Academy. Mrs. Burwell had been visiting relatives in Norfolk, Va., about six weeks, and lately went to Fanquier White Sulphur Springs, for her health. She leaves several children. Lieutenant Burwell was called from the Naval Academy to her bedside about a week ago.

TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of July 19, in answer to "Red Cloud," you quote Par. 11, G. O. 53, A. G. O., 1882, limiting the target practice to 15 shots for any day, at any one range. It does not seem to have occurred to you that by reason of the greatly increased allowance of ammunition and the reloading facilities now furnished, Order 53 has been practically annulled.

The object of target practice is to teach men to shoot. Some are already practically good shots, others learn easily. Yet again there are others who must work hard and constantly to gain the necessary scores. I doubt if there be a single sharpshooter in service to day who has gained his cross under a less number than 500 shots, and the average will prove to be much nearer a 1,000.

From a boy, I have been a good rifle shot, and have had ample experience (since its inception) of the target work of the Army. I claim to be something of an expert, yet I never see reports of marvellous scores without looking at once at Column "A," Form 30, to see how many shots were fired. My experience is that great results are due to *great hard work*, and when I find these results gained easily and with comparatively few shots, I confess I am always disposed to attribute the result more to the man at the butt than to the man at the gun.

Men are not equal in any single particular, and to expect all to attain the same end by the same means and in exactly the same time (or number of shots) is a simple absurdity. Nor is any such result necessary.

"Red Cloud" and Gen. Ord. 53 seem to expect that the raw recruit, who has never fired a musket, shall win his buttons on the same terms as the old soldier and marksman of the previous three years, or not gain them at all. This is not my idea. I consider patient, faithful work as the very best factor in all success. I know that more sharpshooters and marksmen are made by that same "patient, faithful work" than by exceptional scores of a few brilliant shots. "Work, work; " "pound, pound;"—these are the keynotes to success.

Long waiting on the target ground is fatiguing and disheartening, therefore, G. O. 53 is a most excellent one *on the range*. It insures that each man shall get to work as promptly as possible, and prevents the officers from monopolizing the shooting, to the discontent and, therefore, to the detriment of the men. But when each man has fired his fifteen shots, there is no possible reason why those who wish to fire more should not be permitted to do so (providing always that other duties are not encroached upon). The liberal allowance of ammunition furnished by the Government can be extended by collecting expended bullets and buying powder and a bullet mould. The reloading implements and possibly a small personal expenditure, put it in the power of an ambitious company commander to limit the shooting of his company only by time, season and other duty; and this in my opinion should be encouraged.

The recruit who fights his weary way to a marksmanship through a thousand shots is as much deserving of honor, credit and encouragement, as the dashing expert who gains the same prize with 150 shots. D.

We acknowledge the receipt from the publisher (Challamel Ainé, Paris,) of "L'Année Maritime for 1882." This work, now in its seventh year, is a very useful review of both French and foreign navies, for the twelve months which it covers. The editor is Henri Durassier, formerly Secretary of the Marine, and the work covers questions of international law, general organization, budgets, the personnel of the services, armaments, naval construction, artillery, torpedoes, navigation and the commercial marine. The present volume is particularly valuable because it includes a detailed account of the maritime operations in the Egyptian Expedition, with the official documents.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have just issued a volume of 220 pages, by Pendleton King, giving the "Life and Public Services of Grover Cleveland." The author, in his preface, says he has "attempted to portray Mr. Cleveland, as far as possible, by means of judicious selections from his own messages, vetos, and speeches."

THE STATE TROOPS.

HEAVY ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION FOR THE GUARD.

This encampment of the 12th New York at Fort Wadsworth for artillery instruction was an experiment. Though it is sometimes alleged that some of our city regiments have been to several of the forts in the harbor to drill in artillery, the matter has never been tried in earnest, and for this reason the Adjutant-General, as well as the Colonel of the 12th and his officers, felt great anxiety about the result of their undertaking. Their fears, however, proved groundless, and their enterprise has met with all the success it deserves. The result of the work of one week is certainly a matter of surprise to all who have observed what was going on, and there is no doubt that a new field of usefulness has been opened to the militia, if the matter is now taken hold of properly and not allowed to drop out of sight. Of course with a less accomplished commander, a less enthusiastic and energetic organization, the results would have been less encouraging, and a glance at the daily schedule of duty will at once reveal what an amount of work the 12th Regiment did perform. Their enthusiasm and desire to learn certainly pleased the regular officers appointed to look after the instruction of the regiment, and doubtless stimulated their interest in their task in return, and thus a week's work was produced upon which all look back with satisfaction.

The importance of instructing the troops of a seaboard State in artillery in a country which keeps only a handful of regular soldiers is clear, and has frequently been pointed out in these columns. It was also practically demonstrated during the Rebellion, when State troops were called on to man the forts to give regulars an opportunity to go to the front or for other reasons. For the very lack of proper defences cities on our northern and lake frontiers have been burned and sacked by foreign foes during the earlier wars of the Republic, and as history still repeats itself, it can easily be imagined where we would be with the few regular artillery regiments maintained by the General Government if we should become involved with a foreign power. These facts are apt to be lost sight of by the general public, who think but little of danger during the piping times of peace, but they still remain facts, and it is our duty to be prepared to meet them. In New York harbor the means for carrying out a plan of instruction of the sort needed are ample, and the Army authorities, to judge from their actions with regard to the experiment just concluded, seem to view the matter with favor. The experiment has turned out satisfactorily, and has proved of benefit not only to the State troops, but also to the Regulars, who have been enabled to gain valuable experience, and therefore with proper management it would not appear difficult to make artillery camps at U. S. forts a permanent institution, at least for the troops of the 1st and 2d N. Y. Divisions. The troops in the northern and western parts of the State are less fortunate, for, although we own fortifications there, they are generally manned by infantry and without artillery armament. It might be possible to find means for the instruction of a regiment at Rouse's Point (Fort Montgomery), and it would be well to look this matter up in time, for, as stated before, it is as necessary to instruct the militia on the Lake and northern frontiers as those on the Atlantic coast. It is certainly very important to continue the interesting experiments just concluded, and give our regiments an opportunity in turn to perfect themselves as artillery men, as well as to avail themselves of the general effects on their bearing as soldiers, which must naturally follow a week's encampment under perfectly military surroundings. Whether in a camp of this nature it would be well to devote as much time to infantry exercise as was the case with the Twelfth, and whether the enthusiasm of an organization could be kept up for any length of time under the strain imposed on that regiment, is an open question, and one which Col. Jones is doubtless best able to answer, and upon which he has probably already formed his judgment. While we think artillery drill, guard duty and evening parade would give the men all they can properly attend to, yet circumstances would probably regulate those matters on the spot, and we therefore leave their detailed discussion until another occasion arrives. Meanwhile we pronounce the experiment just concluded at Fort Wadsworth one of the most interesting and important steps towards the improvement of the State troops ever made, and urgently recommend the matter to the care of the authorities at Albany.

CAMP OF THE TWELFTH N. Y., FORT WADSWORTH.

"Camp Farnsworth," so named after the Adjutant General of the State, enjoyed the same breezes which make Coney Island the desirable summer resort it is, and the 12th experienced little if any of the heat from which New Yorkers who remained at home had to suffer. The nights were decidedly cool, but the regiment experienced no evil results from the change, and as each morning dawned the men were ready for duty bright and early. With the majority, after their exertions during the day, together with the effects of the bracing sea air, taps was hailed as a welcome moment, and although now and then an exuberant spirit would make an attempt to break through the rules, yet taps as a general thing was properly observed, and the white tents stood in darkness and silence with no other sound than that of the sentinels as they were walking their beats, and no other light than the dim lantern at the guard tent—a perfect military picture. Indeed the orderly and quiet behavior of the men both night and day, especially in view of the easy facility for procuring stimulants of every description, was a surprise to all who are familiar with military life.

Inspection and muster had been deferred till Friday, but the ordinary routine of the day's work suffered but little interruption or modification. Before breakfast every com-

pany was ordered out for skirmish drill, and men in blue with bright buttons and glistening gunbarrels were gliding through the trees, popping up from behind bushes and boulders, and lying flat on their stomachs in the dew-bespangled grass, pulling their triggers at imaginary enemies, all through the adjacent woods and fields. The skirmish drill was taken up with vim by men and officers, and although there were many instances where tactics as well as common sense were not as closely followed as should be the case, yet a good deal of practical work was performed and the ideas of the men were developed in the right direction. This exercise was kept up for an hour and a half, when breakfast call sounded and all returned to the camp. The larger part of the forenoon was, after the guard had been mounted, occupied by a battalion drill on the *glacis*, rather warm work, but executed by all with spirit and patience. A great deal of attention was paid to battalion skirmish movement, but no cartridges were fired. The Colonel kept this sort of thing up till near dinner time, and after dinner the regiment assembled for inspection. Inspector General P. H. Briggs was assisted in his duties by Col. T. H. McGrath, and we were pleased to see that the General waived much of the purely ceremonial part pertaining to the performance, which on this occasion would only have interfered with work of a more important nature. It was a piece of good sense on the part of General Briggs, and a point on which he could well afford to relax a little on this occasion. The uniforms and blouses were all new and generally in good condition, and of the bearing of the men the inspector had been afforded an opportunity to judge during his presence at the camp the day before. Inspection of muskets in the ranks is at best only a farce under the present system of the New York National Guard, and we think an inspector could satisfy himself of their condition in an easier and more effective way by inspecting them in the racks at the armories, in the presence of the individual who is responsible for their condition—the armorer. The companies did not form in tactical order, but those who were first needed for artillery practice formed on and near the right, and as soon as mustered each marched off the ground, returned arms and equipments to its tents, and then at once proceeded to continue its artillery practice according to the assignment, as published in the JOURNAL of last week. This was a good, prompt way of doing business, little time was lost, and the matter reflects credit on the colonel, as well as on the inspector, who so promptly yielded to the demands of the situation. Company E, 7th in rank, formed on the right; F, 6th in rank, had the colors; B, the ranking company, was 5th, and A, the next ranking one, was 6th in line. All were completely satisfied with the arrangement, and gave evidence of their harmonious working for the common good.

The work at the heavy guns was resumed where it had been left off the day before, and soon the thunder of the heavy ordnance and the rushing sound of the projectiles on their way to the targets announced the resumption of actual work. Officers and men gave the same evidence of their intelligence as they did on the previous days, and by their quick perception and appreciative attention to the explanations of their instructors, the regular officers, contributed much to increase the feeling of mutual good-will which had been established between them during the previous days. The Gatlings were moved to the lower battery and did some nice effective work under charge of Lieut. Boylan, whose efforts were referred to with evident satisfaction by his immediate commander, Capt. Murphy, of Company F. This day was the wind up of the artillery practice, and when the entire work of the 12th, in this to them entirely new field, is considered, there can be no other verdict than that they covered themselves with credit. This is also the general opinion expressed by the officers of the 5th Artillery who directed the artillery drill and the firing. Col. Closson, Capt. Van Reed, Lieut. Zalinski, and Lieut. Whistler, who are stationed at Fort Wadsworth, and, therefore, had the best opportunity to judge the work and the behavior of the 12th, all express their entire satisfaction with every detail, and of the intelligence and willingness of the entire regiment they speak only in words of the warmest praise. The militia are delighted with the courtesies received at the hands of the regulars, and this feeling is not confined to the officers alone, but the ranks and file of both organizations participate in the same. Especially 1st Sergt. E. P. Grimes, of Battery B, 5th Artillery, and Commissary Sergeant Daly, of Fort Wadsworth, are remembered with gratitude for their successful efforts in instructing the caterer and supervising the delivery and preparation of the food, which became remarkably improved as soon as they took charge. They were put at the disposal of Col. Jones for the purpose, through the courtesy of Col. Closson and Capt. Van Reed, the commander of Battery "B," 5th Artillery.

Dress parade wound up the work of Friday, and on Saturday morning company skirmish drill was followed by an interesting regimental skirmish drill, under Colonel Jones, through Appleton's woods, in which each man fired twenty rounds of blank ammunition. The rattle of the musketry, the flashes of the shots, the blue smoke, the dashing and dodging military forms, transformed the grounds into a veritable battle field, and the interesting spectacle was enjoyed by the soldiers themselves as well as by the spectators. On the return from the drill, dinner was partaken of. The men then packed up their paraphernalia, and at the sound of a signal, at 2 P. M., every tent came down simultaneously, the mattresses and floors were piled up at the head of each street, the tents were rolled and packed, the poles tied together, and the regiment formed for the home march. It would not be just to omit to mention the excellent state of police in which the grounds were left, the credit for which is due to the Officer of the Day, Capt. W. H. Murphy. The regiment then was put in march towards the boat, and left the Island under the booming of a parting salute of 14 guns fired by the regulars in their honor. On their arrival at 34th street, North River, they marched up Fifth avenue to the Armory, where the men received their pay, and at 8 P. M. every man had left for home, and all visible traces of the week's camp were removed.

The whole affair was a success from beginning to end, and one which reflects credit on all who took part in it. It was watched with interest by the entire 1st and 2d divisions, and the throng of prominent military visitors was an unusually large one, and continued through the entire camp. The 12th can justly look back upon their work with satisfaction. Each successive day showed progress, and we can only recommend them to take an occasional turn at their Tidball manual, and a trip now and then for a day to Fort Wadsworth for a trial at the heavy guns, for which they would doubtless obtain ready permission.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

At the Southern Exposition at Louisville a military tournament will take place on Aug. 26, 27, and 28, which promises to be an interesting affair. The following organizations have entered for the contest up to date:

Porter Rifles, Nashville, Tenn.; Quapaw Guards, Little

Rock, Ark.; Montgomery Greys, Montgomery, Ala.; Treadway Rifles (Reserves), St. Louis, Mo.; Indianapolis Light Infantry, Indianapolis, Ind.; Brookfield Rifles, Brookfield, Mo.; Centralia Light Infantry, Centralia, Mo.; Governor's Guard, Springfield, Ill.; Company D, 3d Regiment, K. S. G., Hopkinsville.

More are promised to follow. The judges at the drill will be U. S. Army officers.

The following correspondence is from a regular officer who has frequently and successfully officiated as judge at competitive drills of State troops, and as the matter more immediately interests the National Guard, we have inserted it in our column for State troops. The views expressed are sound, and if they are followed at future competitive drills, much ill-feeling and dissatisfaction may be avoided.

The practice, which has obtained to some extent, of employing "catch" and wrong commands in individual manual contests at competitive drills, has provoked so much dissatisfaction, that, in view of approaching competitions, it seems an opportune moment for suggesting a change in this particular, or the adoption of certain methods already once tried and found successful.

"Catch," false, and wrong commands are positively misleading, as the first designation surely implies. They are discouraging to competitors and productive of bad feeling, and, aside from all other objections, are not tactical.

Moreover, while they may test acuteness of hearing, and instruct in that fallacious theory that a man should "never obey a wrong command," even when common sense might better prevail, they fail to gauge the qualifications contemplated to be determined by the drill.

In the manual with the numbers motions are executed upon sound, rather than upon the word used, be it "3," "2," reversed or otherwise. The count is given to ascertain accuracy of execution, and ultimately to secure perfection in the mechanism.

In these drills, manual by the numbers should be prescribed for no other purpose. While such commands may be used among cadets at West Point, there is found no argument therby for their adoption among men who have higher and more sanguine motives than merely to "catch."

Few men care to practice such innovations—nay, life is too short to go to such trivial subterfuges.

As illustrations of both systems, I beg leave to point to the three most recent contests, and to remark upon the results.

At Nashville, May, 1883, wrong commands were used, and even at the outset evil consequences arose and the judges were liable to have been placed in an unenviable position. Likewise at Dubuque, June, 1884, false commands were pronounced with unpleasant results. It was thought that at this drill the best drilled soldier was not the successful one.

In the contest at Houston, May, '84, which we witnessed and of which we read a brief description in the columns of your journal, the methods were an agreeable change and it were well if they could govern in future. "Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished." The public announcement by the judges that there would be no "catch" commands, was welcomed.

In pursuance of this wish we beg leave to offer certain suggestions as to the management of these spirited contests. It is in justice to the men who participated in consideration of the time and trouble of preparation, the companies they respectively represent, and the public at large, that this healthful emulation should receive due attention. Let the judges be officers or men of some experience and make the selection in ample time to afford them opportunity for preparation, that there may be a keen and quick perception of all errors, and furthermore to enable them to decide all disputed points in the tactics for the occasion, so far as practicable. Men should be dropped out only on errors, and such errors should be openly announced and fully explained as each man retires.

The commands should be those found in Tactics, sedulously avoiding every "catch," and should be distinct and sufficiently loud.

TACTICS.

(Special Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENT.

(Continued from last week.)

The camp of the 1st Brigade was not only the best policed (in a measure due perhaps to its location), but the best laid out. The alignment of the tents of the 1st and 6th Regiments (the only two regiments that could align on each other), was perfect in every direction. In making this statement we do not intend to detract from the merits of the other organizations of the brigade, for there was hardly any difference between them. The 2d Brigade was less fortunate in its location than others. It would have been an impossibility to present as fine an appearance as the 1st, however well it might have been policed; to add to this, less care had been taken in erecting the tents, and there was a want of uniformity in the cooking and mess arrangements. Altogether therefore, in comparison, the camp presented a rather negligent and not over well policed appearance. The 3d Brigade was laid out with more regularity, and was located on better ground than the 2d, but it did not equal the 1st. As already stated, the several commands of this brigade formed one continuous line, and had the tents been perfectly aligned the appearance would have been excellent; but there was too much distance between the line of company officers' tents and that of the field officers. The location offered facilities for keeping the camp in good police, and it was in better condition than the 2d, but not as clean it might have been.

The sanitary regulations were excellent. To the daily inspection of the camp by Lt. Col. Mears, Division Surgeon, and the constant supervision of the regimental surgeons of the quarters under their immediate charge, can no doubt be attributed in a great measure its well policed condition, and especially to the improvement over previous camps in the surroundings of the kitchens and mess tents. Generally speaking the cooks hired for the week are experienced men, and the food well prepared in cooking, but they have but a faint idea of the way in which their quarters should be kept in a military camp. There was an improvement in this camp, however, and especially in the 1st Brigade where the mess arrangements were well arranged.

The medical reports for the three brigades, show a total sick during the week from Aug. 2 to Aug. 8 of 401, but only 15 of these were in hospital. The daily reports were as follows:

1st Brigade. 2d Brigade. 3d Brigade.

	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	Aug. 8	Total
Soldiers	31	21	11	2	33	34	63	176
Cadets	16	5	19	1	22	6	6	401
Officers	10	42	1	16	6	6	6	60
Others	1	19	37	18	6	6	6	60
Misc.	2	12	32	1	16	6	6	60
Total	3	71	7	5	139	63	60	401

But two brigades were in camp Aug. 2, therefore no report was made for the 1st Brigade on the morning of Aug. 3. In division camp at Lewistown with an aggregate of officers and men some

two hundred less, the total number of sick was 567, of which 43 were in hospital. Diarrhea was the principal cause of sickness. Of heat prostration there were but very few cases. To account for this immunity from sickness and for the decrease in comparison with previous encampments, must in a great measure be speculation. The weather was warm, yet the temperature was frequently cooled by refreshing showers; at other times it was cloudy, and this frequently happened during the hours for inspection, so that the men were fortunate in not being compelled to stand for a couple of hours in heavy marching order under a broiling hot sun. Add to this, that the use of stimulants appeared to be less general than usual, and the fact that the men hard worked were tired and sought rest in their quarters instead of visiting, and we have a series of influences that must have contributed to this result.

There was some little noise, but in general the camp during the night was quiet and orderly. In fact the behavior of the men both in and out of camp was commendable. General orders relative to the routine of the camp prohibited men from visiting the town or leaving the limits of the camp except upon passes properly signed, etc., and from being absent after 3 P.M.—the number to whom passes were granted not to exceed one-sixth of each command, men to appear in full uniform, coat buttoned, etc. A large provost guard kept strict watch that those in town were there by virtue of authority, and that they did not abuse the privilege granted them by any kind of misbehavior. In consequence there were but few complaints by the citizens of the town. It cannot be said that the other provisions of the order were carried out, as many men were noticed outside the camp limits after the stipulated hour, and at all hours, with coats unbuckled, more frequently in shirt sleeves. In other respects the men responded with promptness to orders from their superiors, and would have appeared exceedingly well if instructed to salute and to stand at attention in the presence of commissioned officers. In fact military courtesy was as lax as ever, except it may be in one or two commands. Guard duty was better performed in the 1st Brigade than in either of the others, but many men during the day walked their beats as if their sole purpose was to march from one end to the other with the least trouble to themselves and as little attention to anything else as possible. At division headquarters errors were as noticeable as elsewhere, and no one appeared to correct them. Musketeers were carried badly, salutes were imperfectly rendered, and men still called out, "Post No. —" when requiring the corporal. Of course there were exceptions, and found in every regiment. Some men performed their duty as well as they knew how, and if they did sometimes give a sergeant's salute when it should have been a present, it could well be passed over. We paid particular attention to the work of the sentries at night, and we found but little if any improvement over last year. The challenging in general was the best in the 1st Brigade, and if there is an improvement anywhere it is there, but we do not think that the improvement was made in camp, but the troops were better instructed than usual previous to coming into camp. Going the rounds one night in not a single instance were we dismounted nor were we challenged before we had ridden almost up on the sentry, and then it was generally, "Halt!" instead of "Who comes there?" Taking them at different times the sentinels of the 1st Regiment were vigilant. So were one or two of the Battalion State Fencibles; others were poor; sentries of Battery A, poor. The City Troop, if we recollect, had only one sergeant and two men. They performed their duty well. One sentry belonging to Company A and another to Company B, 18th Regiment, were deserving of praise, and also sentry of battery in the 2d Brigade; one in the 4th Regiment and one in the 10th. In the 3d Brigade occasional challenges were good, especially in the 13th. Yet, taking it all in all, the duty was performed but little, if any, better than at previous camps. Rifle practice received a share of attention. Each regiment was given a turn at the targets—the bring by fit at 200 yards, three shots per man. The score made by each company ought to show the average shooting qualities of the division, but it did not appear to be a difficult matter for the better shots in each company to fire more than the three shots, while the less skillful ones fired none. We doubt whether the State derives any benefit from rifle practice, as thus conducted during the encampment. Not that the soldier is lost in the marksman, as Adj.-General Guthrie remarks in his annual report, but that the guard in general has had no armory or other instruction in the rudiments. Shooting as they did teaches nothing, yet it prevents the men from doing other and under the circumstances more advantageous, if not more important work. Besides the regimental practice, two matches were shot. The first a regimental match between teams of four, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, won by the 13th Regiment, score 343; next highest, 1st Regiment, score 335. A brigade match between the 1st and 3d Brigades was won by the latter, score 640; score of the 1st Brigade, 627. The interest in rifle practice is increasing very gradually, but the soldier is by no means lost in the marksman in Pennsylvania, for there is really but one shooting regiment, the 13th, and but few companies. To have rifle practice in a large militia camp is not advisable, for it can be practiced much better at other times, when it will not interfere with its done in camp with other duties; but if any time is devoted to it, the practice should be confined to skirmish, volley, and file firing, and systematic instruction should precede it.

The annual inspection of the troops was made, as usual, in camp. Orders for the parade of a regiment for inspection were promulgated but a short time previous thereto, and commands were therefore forced to hold themselves at all times in readiness. As was the case last year, the men were in heavy marching order, overcoats rolled and blankets beneath the flap of the knapsack. Of those seen, that portion of the ceremony, "review in line," was omitted. The march in review was excellent, good, or fair, according to circumstances. Ranks generally were too open and frequently the rear rank was badly aligned. In the salutes a gradual improvement is noticeable. There were some very poor salutes, however, in commands in the 1st Brigade that by reason of their frequent drill should be near perfect. The colonels would not go amiss if they would practice their officers in the manual of the sword, as well as the men in the manual of arms. Commands after passing in review were not wheeled into line and then again into column, as they should have been, but after the second change of direction were halted, and the inspection then proceeded with. As regards uniforms and equipments, the 3d Regiment made as good as, if not a better appearance than, any other regiment in camp; it was an agreeable surprise to its friends. The difficulties which Colonel Bonnaffon has had to contend with, to many would have appeared insuperable. From a command little better than a mob, without an armory except in name, he has brought it to his present condition, has built and paid for a commodious armory, reorganized the entire regiment and has money in the treasury. The uniform is of other material than that furnished by the State, and was measured and cut by the cutters of the uniforms for the U. S. Marine Corps. As a consequence, the fit and general appearance was excellent. In general the men in the several commands were very steady; this was one of the best points. The manual was more or less faulty. In fact, the errors pointed out in other years were as noticeable as ever. It seems strange that regiment after regiment will parade year after year for inspection, commit the same blunders, only to return the next year, follow in the same track and stop at the same point; and yet this is the story of the Pennsylvania encampment for five years. In the regiments from the interior of the State there is some excuse, for they have but little or no opportunity for practice; for the city regiments there is no excuse. The manual was more or less faulty. In tossing the piece up for inspection, many men hardly brought the hands as high as the breast, and but a few carried it up with the snap that is the peculiarity, as well as the delight of an old soldier; in returning to the order, only in a few companies was the piece steadied with the left hand. Company H, of the 5th Regiment, was an exception. Company commanders persisted in saluting the inspecting officers, and frequently stood facing the left as those officers passed around the ranks. Field musicians, during muster, were placed on the right flank of the companies instead of in the line of file closers, the only exception being in the 13th Regiment. The companies of the 1st Regiment last year were correct; this year they went backward. No one at headquarters, however, showed evidence of understanding that these were errors by correcting them, and that is some excuse, perhaps, for the blunders being continued. The inspection of the pieces was more rigid than last year, but as the work of inspection was divided among five persons, the report will be based upon five different standards; high or low, according to the views of each individual inspector. One was evidently much more

rigid in his examination than the others, and the companies inspected by him will probably be averaged lower than the others, yet may be just as good. It would be better to have one person inspect all the pieces, while another, if need be, might do some other part of the work. The Inspector-General made a tour of the State early in the year for the purpose of inspecting, in the armories, the clothing, accoutrements, etc., and as is supposed to attend to his duty properly; there is, therefore, really no occasion for another inspection of knapsacks a few weeks later in camp. In fact, as boxes were not opened, nor knapsacks unslung, it is a fair presumption that it was thought unnecessary; but if so, it was useless to burden the men by parading them in heavy marching order, especially as, if need be, knapsacks, etc., could have been inspected and counted in quarters.

Regimental drills were few and far between. Some of the commands we did not see out at all; others but seldom. Indeed, the large details required from each command for provost, headquarters, and other guards, left but few men to drill. The mornings were generally taken up either by the inspections or by the rifle practice, while almost every afternoon was devoted to a review. Colonels could not be blamed if they gave a rest to the men between dinner and the review. As far as we noticed, the 13th Regiment was drilled more frequently and in a greater number of movements than any other command. The 8th Regiment was brought out frequently, but the movements mainly comprised plowmen from line into close column, the deployments, and changes of front on first company. These movements were well executed. The 6th Regiment also made good use of the little time at disposal. The 10th and 14th Regiments were seen drilling on the field. The regiments generally, outside of the 1st Brigade, attempted the execution of but few movements other than the plowmen into close column, deployments, and changes of front, but as our company commander said, "We don't get the hang of executing them correctly; therefore, I suppose the colonel is justified in keeping us at them." The 2d Brigade had two brigade drills, the movements being mainly plowmen into close column, deployments into one and two lines, changes of front, advances in line, and formation of line of masses. These were nicely executed. Company drills were properly rare, as company movements can and should be learned in the army before coming to camp. Not so with the skirmish drill; yet we saw but little of it, and that little demonstrated the need of much more.

We saw the cavalry (Sheridan's) drill only at some distance. The men are young, from the country, and accustomed to the management of their horses. They were very fairly mounted, and appeared to ride well, but not with a military seat. Their movements were generally well executed.

The artillery has had its annual reorganization, and is again composed of three batteries. The new one, Battery B, of the 2d Brigade, has in it the making of a good organization, if this is possible under a system that mounts the batteries but once a year, and then with badly matched and frequently balky teams. One or two batteries only, and an increased appropriation, would be much better than a dozen such as the State has. Notwithstanding the difficulty under which the artillery labors, their drills, while not excellent, were commendable. Forming column of sections, changing front in column of sections, forming column of platoons from column of sections and the reverse were all good. Action front was fair to good. Limber rear columns left about pieces forward was slow. This will give a fair idea of the drill in each battery.

In the 1st Brigade the ceremony of guard mounting was regimental; in the 2d and 3d Brigades it was grand guard mounting. Every ceremony seen was more or less faulty. The best regimental guard mount witnessed was in the 6th Regiment, yet it was full of errors. The details were slow and irregular in arriving. The junior officer of the guard was still slower in getting into position after the report of the sergeant major, and in doing so, he improperly passed in rear of the front rank. In designating the position of the officers, the adjutant merely stood still, and assigned them by word instead of passing around them, as he should have done. While the guard was being presented and wheeled into column, the first sergeants stood at "place rest" instead of at "order arms." The sergeants of the third detail wanted to change, but did not have the confidence to do so. In the 14th Regiment similar errors were noticed. In the 1st Regiment sergeants did not equalize ranks when bringing their details to rear open order—the sergeant major passed along the front, counted files, came back, then passed down again, equalized the front and rear ranks, and divided the guard into two platoons. He then reported to the adjutant from a position close to the front rank. Being corrected, he returned to the right, aligned the ranks, reported again, and took his position on the left. The officers of the guard, who up to this time had been standing to the left of the officers of the day, from this point moved to their positions. The adjutant assigned the officers positions merely by word, and reported as follows: "Sir: the guard is ready." The march in review was fair, but wheeling into line and breaking into column of fours was miserable failure. There is no excuse for these errors in the city regiments, for they have been told time and time again how to execute the ceremony correctly; but they appear not to want to learn. Guard mounting in the 3d Brigade was a vast improvement over that of a few years since, yet faulty. Two guides failed to take their places in the line of file closers. One officer was slow in bringing his detachment to "rear open order," in fact forgot to do so until corrected; and the staff officer in counting files and verifying the details went about it in a way to not only cause himself much trouble, but loss of time in having to pass up and down the line several times. The file closers in returning to posts passed around the flanks instead of going through the intervals between platoons as they should have done.

To execute grand guard mounting in the 2d Brigade, two staff officers were deemed necessary, one acting as a sergeant-major, the other as adjutant.

As only one is required, the ceremony was a blunder from beginning to end; and all the more so, as the officer acting as sergeant-major performed his duties poorly.

This brings us to the more brilliant ceremonies of dress parades and review. Of brigade dress parades, and of reviews especially, there was enough and to spare. We only saw one or two regimental dress parades. As a whole, they were fairly executed, though there was room for improvement. On Sunday a brigade dress parade was had in each of the three brigades. If the colonels are permitted to bring their battalions to "place rest," the work of the Adjutant-General and theirs in bringing them to "place rest" does not appear to be understood in either brigade. The formations in other respects were well executed, though not as quickly as in the New England camps. If in "place rest" colonels should not bring their commands to attention, this should be done by the Adjutant-General, by command, to the entire brigade.

In the 1st Brigade, the steadiness of the men was never better, and the manual was snappy and in perfect time throughout. The only fault, if fault it can be called, was, that the General did not put the brigade through more of it. It was a better ceremony than last year's, at Potatowm. The ceremony in the Second was marred by delay in formation, and by one command stacking arms. After the formation was finally completed, the men appeared perfectly steady, and the manual as nearly perfect as possible. It was the best ceremony of the kind ever seen in the Second. Barring the delay and the blunder by one of the colonels, the parade equalled that of the First. The Third was hardly a whit behind the others. Line was more quickly formed than in the Second, but the manual was not quite so well timed and the band failed to ruffle, at least we did not hear it. Of brigade dress parades, those on Sunday were really all that was necessary, yet they took place once or twice again during the week. Besides these, on five afternoons, there were reviews. The first, on Monday, was a nondescript affair in honor of the Governor, in which the division was in line by masses, the Governor so reviewing them, some portions of the ceremony of review being carried out tactfully and others not. A review of the 3d Brigade was afterwards made by General Hartman. Tuesday he reviewed both the 1st and 2d Brigades, and, in addition, there were brigade dress parades. Wednesday the division was reviewed by General Sheridan. Thursday the men were made to wish for the good times to come at home, through being reviewed in a driving rain storm by the Governor.

Wednesday was, of course, the great day of the encampment. The announcement that General Sheridan would review the troops brought crowds of people from the surrounding country, though the change of date from Thursday to Wednesday.

no doubt caused disappointment to many. The General arrived in camp quite early in the day, and shortly after made a inspection of quarters, accompanied by Secretary Lincoln, the Governor and others. He was received very cordially, but in very unmilitary style in several commands. Some of the men, supposed to be standing at attention, were cheering. He could not have been very greatly impressed with the discipline nor the way in which these troops had been instructed. The 1st Regiment made amends somewhat for the others, by receiving him strictly according to the tactics, except that men should not have saluted—an excusable error. The formation for review was good, but slow. Orders for parade for review specify the hour, but the watches of battalion commanders seem to differ, and during the week upon any occasion of a formation for manoeuvre, one or more battalions were out on the field, and in position as far as it was possible, long before others even formed regimental line. How much less fatiguing would it be for the men, and how much finer the effect, if upon the signal from the band they would all move together, the heads of columns appearing simultaneously on the field. During the review, the steadiness of the men was beyond praise. Battalions should have remained at a carry, until the review of the respective brigades was complete, when the Generals should have given the commands "parade rest." As it was, this was given to the Colonels and they generally came to the "parade rest" very soon after the reviewing officer passed their own commands. A review in the open field of over seven thousand men, in heavy marching order, uniformed in the Army blue, & marching through good, could not fail to be impressive. The 5th was the leading regiment. It is the largest in the division and composed of excellent material. Its appearance was very creditable. The distance between the 5th and 6th companies was too close, and ranks were generally too open. The cadence was rather slow, and one or two commands were compelled to mark time in front of the reviewing officer, those in front not moving promptly out of the way. Ranks were generally too open, the front well aligned, the rear and file closers frequently rather ragged. Next to the 5th, the 2d was the largest regiment on the field, and presented a solid and very handsome appearance. This was the only command to show any variation in color of equipments, and they did so by their new blankets, several of the companies were first class in every respect. The ranks of the 1st Regiment were well closed (rather too much if anything), distances were perfect, except between the 8th and 9th, and 10th and 11th companies, and salutes were excellent. On these accounts, if one regiment must be named as passing the best, the 1st Regiment was the one. The best single company in any regiment, was Company H, of the 6th Regiment. The colored company, Gray Invincibles, also passed in first class shape, and received applause. The battalions passed creditably and were followed by the cavalry. The City Troop marched to Gettysburg, and arrived but a short time previous to the review. The brigade bands of the 2d and 3d brigades need some instruction, and generals of brigades and their staffs when taking position on the right, as their command passes, should not sheath swords.

It is said that Gen. Hartranft expressed the opinion that the system could not be improved. All this is very flattering, but sit the workings of the camp to the bottom as we have done, and it is sure that an improvement can be made. Reviews en masse before high dignitaries are very pretty, but what do they teach, or what do they show of the actual knowledge and efficiency of the troops? The teaching of the individual soldier is neglected for them. The camps should be made camps of instruction, not camps for review for the aggrandizement of the staff and others. The majority of the higher officers appear easily satisfied with the work of the men, and their efforts to improve the rank and file are lukewarm in the extreme. Those of them who have seen service, appear to forget that they may have become rusty. The camp should be for the instruction of all, and there is much to learn by the veteran as well as by the most verdant recruit.

Perhaps it is not properly within our province to compare the system which obtains in New York State, of putting a single regiment into camp at a time, with that of Pennsylvania, which encamps by brigades or by division; but no one who is familiar with the workings of both will contradict the assertion that in the one, under a system of special and uniform instruction in the different departments, the private soldier on the picket and on the skirmish line is well taught. Military courtesy is also observed, and guard duty well performed. In the other the school of the soldier, of so great importance, because in future so much will depend upon the individual soldier, is overlooked, military courtesy unobserved, guard duty neglected, and time wasted in the glitter of parade. This is no favor to the rank and file. They are willing and anxious to learn. Brigade dress parades are tiresome; reviews are far more so. Officers and men complain, and know that they are in need of drill and other instruction, but have no opportunities nor time for obtaining it, and, in many essentials, no one to instruct. What little instruction is given, is not uniform. This we found when going the rounds—one officer instructing one way, another some different way, while the poor sentinel is puzzled to know what to do. If these large encampments are continued, one officer of the staff, well posted (if there is one), should be detailed specially as instructor. The National Guard is overweighted with paper and ink. Reports and red tape to the right of them, reports and red tape to the left of them, and red tape upon red tape to the front of them worry and hamper the officers. Be a little less parsimonious in subsisting the men, provide them with better cooking and mess arrangements, give them more drill and instruction and less fuss and feathers, and they will be better satisfied. Put the commands into regimental camps, and the battalion and company commanders favor it (first purchasing and fitting up a permanent camp ground), for a couple of years, and they would be ready to go into a division camp fully instructed in every detail. There, if the week is wasted in glittering generalities, it would not so much matter. Or, what would be still better, they would then be in readiness for a march across country, and for manœuvres that would give them some idea at least of the work of an actual campaign.

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WISCONSIN.

The 2d regiment, Col. S. L. Brasted commanding, encamped at Sheboygan during the week ending August 9. Ten companies with full field, staff and band were present. The camp was well laid out on good ground, high and well drained; the weather was perfect and from first to last the encampment was a success. Two battalion drills with two officers' schools, guard mounting and dress parade made up the daily routine, and for solid work nothing has yet been done in the West to surpass this last camp of the 2d. Your correspondent witnessed two dress parades, with the reviews, etc., given on Governor's day, and has no hesitation in saying that your Eastern readers would be astonished at the discipline of this Badger State command. The ceremonies were really admirably done. At dress parade, Thursday evening, during the entire time from the command "Sound off," until gun fire (over eleven minutes by the watch) not a single head in the ten companies turned a perceptible inch and only one hand was moved. Friday evening the snap and style of the 1st Sergeants' reports would have done credit to West Point.

Dress parade, battalion drill and review are the 2d's strong points. Guard mounting and sentry duty are the weak ones. The regiment has still much to learn in guard duty, but this is only the second time it has been in a "working" camp.

It is gratifying to record the ease and spirit with which the band marched and played in the new "120 and 30 inch" step. As to the regiment, it seemed to win new life from the banishment of the old possibility of a draggy step.

Officers are well instructed in battalion drill with very few exceptions, and all of them show the benefit of the sword practice at the winter convention. The manual of the sword was very creditable and the salutes on review were a very good average. No more stylish and soldierly salute could well be given than that of Captain Morgan of the 9th Company. This officer bears a singularly strong resemblance personally to Colonel Emmons Clark of your famous 7th, and is a company commander who in all his characteristics

reminds us of the lamented George William Smith—so long the senior captain of the 7th. In Capt. Morgan, Baensch, Born, Soliday and Weaver the regiment has some exceptionally good soldiers, and its adjutant and sergeant major are enthusiasts in their duties. Col. Brasted is distinguished as a disciplinarian and instructor, and his field and staff are men of fine ability. As usual, the adjutant general was present for several days—a close observer, adviser and critic and the field officers of the 1st and 3d Regiments and 4th Battalion were on hand taking notes. The Governor was accompanied by Cols. King and Copeland, of his staff, and in his brief remarks to the officers of the regiment, expressed his satisfaction in the work they had done and his pride in the 2d.

The last week in August the entire National Guard of the State assembled in brigade camp at Milwaukee. On this occasion several officers of the Regular Army will be present as guests of the brigade. Among them, Major Powell, 4th Infantry, and Lieuts. Coffin and Treat, 5th Artillery, whom the Light Squadron of Milwaukee desire to especially honor; and Major Upham, 5th Cavalry; Lieuts. Chase, 4th Infantry, and Cole, 6th Cavalry, all Wisconsin men, are invited to spend the week at brigade headquarters. As yet Wisconsin has no brigade organization. This is the first step at bringing the National Guard together under one head. Gen. C. P. Chapman will command.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

The 2d Division will be mustered and inspected by Brig.-Gen. P. H. Briggs as follows: The 47th Regiment, Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 2 p.m.; 17th Separate Company at Flushing, Friday, Oct. 10, at 2 p.m.; 13th Regiment, Monday, Oct. 13, at 2 p.m.; 2d Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 2 p.m.; on grounds suitable for field manoeuvres, in State service uniform, with helmet, fatigue cap or war button, in heavy marching order, overcoats rolled on knapsacks. Commands not yet in possession of the State service uniform will appear in fatigue dress.

The Armory Commission met in the Mayor's office Tuesday, Aug. 19, and received two propositions offering certain plots for sale to the commission for armory purposes, but the matter was referred to the secretary, who was directed to obtain the opinion of experts as to the value of the property. The plots are located—one on the east and the other on west side of the city. It is about time that something definite be done in this matter.

Col. R. Vose, of the 1st, left for a tour of two weeks through the West on Thursday, Aug. 21. He says that the troubles in the regiment are gradually subduing, and that he begins to see a clear road ahead. Some of the misconceptions have been got rid of, and Capt. Clark will not accept the majority to which he has been recently elected. Gen. Fitzgerald is taking personal interest in the regiment, and endeavors will be made to secure a new corps of officers. The appointment of Lieut. Fred. Kopper, of Co. D, 17th Regiment, as adjutant is an indication of the earnestness of the Colonel in this direction. We hope he may succeed, and that the disaster which will surely follow the course recently pursued by the regiment may be averted.

On account of unforeseen obstacles, such as defective tackles and ropes, etc., Co. E, of the Twelfth, did not succeed in getting the heavy gun they were moving into position. The company intends to go to Fort Wadsworth at an early date to finish their work.

There is a prospect that the 4th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. W. H. Brownell, will have a field day in October next. The Thirteenth will go to Creedmoor on Thursday, Aug. 28.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association will take place at Creedmoor Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. The association has made special endeavors to make the meeting interesting, and considerable increase has been made in the number as well in the value of the prizes, which will exceed \$7,000. The attendance from the Army as well as from the National Guard is expected to be unusually large, and the Secretary states that President Arthur and the president of the association, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, U. S. Army, will add dignity and interest to the meeting by their presence.

The following is the full programme of the meeting:

MATCHES.

No. 1. *Directors' Match*.—200 yards—Rounds 5. Standing. Any military rifle. Entrance fee, \$5. Prize—The Directors' Championship Gold Badge.

To be shot at any time during meeting.

No. 2. *Judg. Match*.—Sept. 9 and 10, open to all comers, any military rifle, 200 yards, standing. Rounds 7. Entrance fee, \$2 each, or three for \$5. Prizes, \$100; \$50 gold and a silver stem winding watch, \$30; Henry Richards Single Breech-Loading Gun, 10 gauge, value, \$15; one Lemaire Field Glass, value, \$15. Other prizes will be added.

No. 3. *Wimbledon Cup Match*.—Open to all citizens and residents of the United States. 1,000 yards, 30 shots. Any rifle within the rules. Position, any without artificial rest. Entrance fee, \$2. Prize, the Wimbledon Cup, value, \$500.

No. 4. *President's Match for the Military Championship of the United States of America*.—First stage, 200 and 500 yards. 7 shots at each. Open to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, or the National Guards of any State. In uniform, Remington, New York State Rifles, Springfield service and Sharp military. Standing at 200, and at 500. 34 prizes of a total of \$445. Entrance fee, \$3 to both stages. Second stage, 600 yards, 10 shots. Position, any. Rifles, same as in first stage, but 50 cal. Remington State model will receive one point allowance. Prize, the Mid Range Championship of America for one year, and a diamond badge valued at \$75. Open to all prize-winners in the first stage.

No. 5. *The Showley Match*.—Any military rifle within the rules, 200, 300 and 1,000 yards. Any position. Other conditions same as in match No. 4. 7 shots at each distance. Entrance \$3. Prizes, 1st, \$75 and cash \$25. 2d, A Brown Military Rifle with 100 rounds of ammunition, value, \$75. 3d to 7th, 5 of \$10 each, \$50. 8th to 17th, 10 of \$5 each, \$50. Total, \$275.

No. 6. *Continuous—All-Comers' Continuous Match*. 200 yards. Position, standing. 7 shots. Any rifle. Military to be allowed one point on each score. Entrance, \$1. \$30 prizes. Total, \$465.

No. 7. *Governor's Match*.—7 shots at 500 yards. Position, any. Remington, State model rifles, or the Springfield service rifle and Sharps. 1st prize. A trophy presented by Gov. Thos. M. Waller of Conn. 2d. The head of a Rocky Mountain sheep, mounted, presented by Gov. J. Schuyler, Crosby, of Montana, and 12 cash prizes, total, \$150. Entrance fee, \$1.

No. 8. *All-Comers' and Marksmen's Badge Match*.—Open to everybody. 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200, prone at 500. 5 shots at each. Entrance fee, \$1. Rifle, Remington, 50 cal. \$4 prizes. Total, \$340. National Guardsmen can qualify as marksmen.

No. 9. *Brooklyn Furniture Company Match*.—Open to teams from 2d Division, N. G. S. N. Y. Remington rifle, State issue, 7 rounds each at 200, standing, and 500 yards, prone. Entrance fee, \$5 per team. First prize "The Buffalo Hunt," value \$400. To be won three times before becoming permanent property.

No. 10. *Hilton Trophy Match*.—Conditions and prize as usual.

No. 11. *The Jones Match*.—Prizes presented by Col. J. H. Jones, 12th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y. 200 and 500 yards, Remington State rifle. Standing 200; prone 500 yards. 7 shots. Open to teams of four from any company or battery in the 1st Division, N. G. S. N. Y. Entrance fee, \$5 per team. 1st prize, a pair of bronze, cost \$125, to become permanent property when won twice; 2d prize, a trophy given by the N. H. A., value \$25.

No. 12. *Interstate Military Match*.—Conditions and prizes as usual.

No. 13. *Interstates Long Range Match*.—Distances, 800, 200 and 1,000 yards. 15 shots at each. Conditions and prizes as usual.

No. 14. *New York State National Guard Match*.—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of infantry of the N. G. S. N. Y. 200 and 500 yards. Standing at 200; prone at 500 yards. Weapon, Remington rifle, State

model, 5 rounds at each distance. Entrance fee, \$1 each man. 1st prize, a trophy presented by the State of New York, value, \$300; 2d prize, presented by Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward and staff, 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., cash, \$25.

No. 15. *First Division National Guard Match*.—Distances 200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each. Standing at 200; at 500 yards prone. Entrance fee, \$1 each man. 1st prize, a trophy presented by the State of New York, value, \$100; 2d prize, presented by Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff, 2d Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., cash, \$25.

No. 16. *Second Division National Guard Match*.—Remington rifle, State model, 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each. Standing at 200; at 500 yards prone. Entrance fee, \$1 each man. 1st prize, a trophy, \$100; 2d prize, presented by Major-Gen. E. L. Molineux, cash, \$25.

No. 17. *Junior National Guardsmen's Match*.—Open to members of the National Guard, who have never won a prize in open-air rifle shooting. 100 and 300 yards, 5 shots at each. Standing at 100 yards; kneeling at 300. Entrance fee, \$1 each; Remington, State rifle. Scores qualify to shoot for New York State Marksmen's Badge. 1st prize, gold medal and cash, \$30; 2d prize, a silver medal and cash, \$20; 3d prize, cash, \$20; 4th prize, cash, \$10. Total, \$80.

No. 18. *Lafayette and Rand Powder Company Match*.—Prizes: 1st, To the highest aggregate score, a gold medal, costing, \$100; 2d, To the second highest aggregate score, a silver medal, value, \$25; 3d, To the third highest aggregate score, a bronze medal, \$10.

No. 19. *General Sheridan's Skirmishers' Match*.—Open to teams of six from the regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Volunteers or Militia of any country, State or territory, in uniform. Any number of teams may enter from each organization, but no competitor may shoot in more than one team. Distances, 600 to 200 yards and return. Second-class cartridges. Weapon, the military rifle with which the organization has been regularly armed, unless such be a magazine gun, in which case any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. Competitors form in single rank in teams, in rear of 600 yards firing-point opposite the target to which they are assigned, each having his ammunition in his cartridge box or belt, and are numbered from the right. At command of the officer in charge the men in each team whose numbers are called advance to the firing point, 600 yards, and load. At the bugle call or other signal, each competitor then advances at quick time toward his target, taking his alignment from the guide designated, until the signal "halt" and "commence firing" are sounded, when he halts (assuming any position) fires and continues loading and firing at his discretion until the signal "cease firing," which will be given twenty seconds after the command "commence firing" when he rises and again advances in "quick time" until the signal "halt" and "commence firing" is again sounded. When the competitors arrive at about 200 yards from the targets, the targets, the signal "Skirmishers in retreat" is sounded, when they face about and return over the same ground, firing as before, the rifles to be carried at right shoulder in retreating. Five halts are made in advancing and five in retreating; competitors fire as they please, not to exceed twenty shots in all, but must fire at least one shot at each halt. Upon finishing the advance the signal to "cease firing" is sounded, when the markers examine the targets, and signal the total number of hits upon each, as follows: so many bull's-eyes, centres, inner and outer. After the retreat, the signal to "cease firing" is sounded, and targets examined as before. The practice is continued in this manner until all the teams have fired. Five points will be deducted from a team's score for each failure of any member to fire at least one shot at each halt, for each shot fired after a signal, the signal to "cease firing" has been sounded, or for each shot found on the target in excess of twenty shots per man. A competitor firing on the wrong target will be at once debarred from further competition. Entrance fee, \$3 for each team. A commanding officer or coach may be allowed in rear of each team, or as a member on the firing line. Prize, a silver cup, to become the property of the organization winning it twice; value \$75. Also a bronze medal to each member of the winning team.

CAVALRY SKIRMISHING.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows: I have seen in the JOURNAL an article on the compilation of our Cavalry Tactics, which brought to my mind the first impression I received when learning the skirmish drill mounted. Our instructor was a good and patient officer, but he had a hard time to make some of us remember the different movements and distances necessary to deploy correctly in sets of fours at the various gaits. Although every man, having once seen the line established, knew his respective place on it, the trouble was always in reaching that spot in the prescribed manner. Since the main object is to form a line of skirmishers, that part of our tactics could, I think, be changed, as follows: The troop being in line, the instructor commands: As skirmishers, forward, march. At the first command, the chiefs of platoons place themselves behind their centre-skirmishers, to superintend the movement, and at the third command the centre skirmisher rides straight to the front; those on his left, oblique individually to the left; those on his right, oblique individually to the right, until they have obtained the prescribed interval, when the command half may be given.

The line thus formed (the guide remaining as at present), would be the same as now, but the movement would have the great advantage of scattering the troop or company more rapidly, thus offering less target to the enemy's fire, besides being easier to learn and understand, than the complicated movement in sets of fours.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE British military authorities are proposing to arm the drivers of the Horse Artillery and Field Batteries with swords, and a trial is shortly to be made of the Martini-Henry sword-bayonet for this purpose at Aldershot.

IMPORTANT reforms in the German Navy are pending. The rank of Second Admiral is to be abolished and henceforth there will be two Naval Inspectors, one stationed at Kiel, the other at Wilhelmshaven.

REFERRING to our criticism upon the letter written by Lord Wolseley to a lady in Mobile, expressing his opinion of General Grant, the London *Truth* says: "Lord Wolseley has got himself into trouble in America by writing a letter to an 'accomplished lady of Mobile.' Now, we cannot see how or why trouble should come to Lord Wolseley out of that expression of opinion, though if he wrote 'Mr. U. S. Grant' instead of 'General Grant' in a letter likely to be published to please 'an accomplished lady,' and propitiate Southern feeling, it was undoubtedly an error of judgment and of taste, especially unfortunate at a time when the ex-President and ex-Generalissimo of the Federal armies who beat Lee to his knees, and gave the Confederacy its death blow, was 'down on his luck,' and was badly beaten by Fortune. Who was the other hero whom Lord Wolseley knew? Apparently it was not 'Stonewall Jackson.' But any way, Lord Wolseley had a right to his opinion. We cannot agree with Lord Wolseley in the faith that the 'name' of Stonewall 'will live forever also in American history, when that of General Grant has been long forgotten,' for Grant's name can never be forgotten in American history, but it only because he forced Lee to surrender, and (metaphorically) killed Stonewall himself. But Grant was, moreover, twice President of the United States, to which his sword restored union. It is very probable that Lord Wolseley wrote in a hurry what he intended for the eye of the lady only—*la Dona e Mobile*—and that she printed it; and hence it will go down

in Southern historical records that the English general, who is a deep student of military history, and who is certainly an expert in war, thought Stonewall Jackson's name "will live forever, when" that of Grant, "has been long forgotten." Surely Lord Wolseley is justified in saying so, right or wrong; and no one can contradict him now."

The Russian naval manoeuvres this year are to be on a large scale. Four fleets will participate in the operations, at the head of which will be Vice-Admiral Tchikhatchew, Chief of the Staff, Major-General of the Navy. A disembarkation of troops near Vyborg, which will be defended by infantry of the line and cavalry, forms part of the scheme. The mixed ironclad frigate *Vladimir Monomach* will take part in the manoeuvres.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "About 400 of the new steel guns have been completed at the Royal Gun Factories, and these are nearly sufficient for the rearmament of the smaller ships of the Royal Navy. More than 150 of the new guns are of the 6-in. class of breechloaders, and seven-eighths of the whole are specially adapted for sea service. Larger guns for the heavier ironclads are now in course of construction, and all the guns now being made of the type described by Colonel Mailland in his recent lecture as the latest combination of all that is best in all the best systems, that is to say, Woolwich has pirated the ideas of others to form a combination gun in which the Government shall not have to pay any royalties."

To the eastward of Cocha-bamba, in Bolivia, South America, an immense saline deposit has been discovered near the village of Arané. Analysed by M. Saco, the ingredients are potassic nitrate, 60.70; borax, and traces of salt and water, 30.70; organic matter, 8.60 per cent. On dissolving this mixture in boiling water and cooling it, a plentiful crystallization of pure saltpetre is obtained. The soil on which the bed lies is brown and inodorous when it is dry, but when moistened it gives out an odor of carbonate and sulphhydrate of ammonia. M. Saco has found it composed of incombustible residue, 74.20; borax and salts, 15.50; and organic matter with water and ammoniacal salts, 10.30 per cent. The incombustible residue is formed of very fine sand, and of phosphate of lime, magnesia, and iron, in large proportion. The saltpetre has evidently originated from the oxidation of the ammoniacal salts of the soil in presence of potash and soda produced by the slow decomposition of the schists on which they rest. The potassic nitrate has

mounted by capillarity to the surface of the soil, whilst the dilute nitrate of soda has been drawn by the rains towards the dry and warm regions of the coast, where it forms the beds of nitrate of soda actually worked in Chile. As immense quantities of fossil bones are found in the soil around Arané, it is possible that the saltpetre beds there, which are capable of supplying the whole world, are a result of the decomposition of a vast deposit of antediluvian animal remains.

The recent experiments at Aldershot with the electric light ambulance consisted in searching for wounded men on the Redan Hill after a supposed battle; the means employed in the darkness to discover the wounded men being an arc lamp fitted to a tripod and provided with appliances for condensing, spreading, and directing the light. The electrical generating apparatus, including a Gramme dynamo fed by a Brotherhood engine of three horse power, was all contained in a strong iron carriage on wheels. The engine had cylinders of 90 mm. diameter and was supplied by steam of 90 lb. pressure from a Field boiler, the whole plant weighing, when in working order, about three tons. The lamp had carbons 13 mm. in diameter and was hand regulated, the light being directed by a Mangin reflector and a horizontal dispersive lens. A double cable of about 50 yards of insulated wire served to conduct the current to the lamp and permit of changes of position for the light. One hundred mock wounded were dispersed over the ground and a column of the Army Hospital Corps moved forward at the same time searching the ground for the fallen men. Mock dressings were also applied to fictitious wounds and a *vraisemblance* given to the operations so as to test the light as well as possible. The experiment was on the whole successful, but the intermittence of the light on this, the first trial, was unfavorable to such work as amputating; nor was the experiment altogether free from the likelihood of attracting the fire of an enemy. Further tests will shortly be made in the Green Park. The system is already adopted in France, Austria, and other Continental countries.

The official list of the French Navy shows that of French warships there are in all 274, exclusive of sailing ships and torpedo boats, while a return just presented to Parliament places our own Naval strength at 283 ships and vessels, exclusive of torpedo boats. The French have 55 armored ships, exclusive of their new class of armored gunboats building, and not reckoned, while England has 62 ironclads. The

French have 11 swift cruisers of the frigate type, with guns between decks, 19 cruisers carrying their guns on deck, 20 corvettes of the "Eclaireur" type, 14 station avisos, 12 squadron avisos, 14 sloops, 22 foreign-service gunboats, 12 transport avisos, and 32 steam transports. These are manned by 47,600 men, and carry 1,500 guns. The British Navy is manned by 53,000 officers, seamen, marines, boys and idlers, the latter in some ships averaging 35 per cent. of the crew, and carries some 1,942 guns of all sizes, most of which are obsolete. From the foregoing it is evident that the French Navy, in comparison to the interests it has to defend, far stronger than that of England.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

A DESPATCH from Coblenz states that the two men recently arrested there while sketching the fortifications, and believed to be French officers, had in their possession numerous maps, sketches and notes, together with cipher messages from the French Ministry of War relating to their mission.

LAUNCH OF A PORTUGUESE CRUISER.—A large party of visitors assembled at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, on Wednesday to witness the launch of the *Alphonso d'Albuquerque*, an iron wood-sheathed cruiser, built by the Thames Ironworks Company for the service of the King of Portugal. The vessel is 205 feet long, 33 feet beam, and has a displacement of 1,100 tons, and will be fitted with single-screw compound engines by Messrs. Humphreys, Tenant and Co., the boilers being arranged to work under forced draught, so as to develop additional power if necessary. The *Alphonso d'Albuquerque* is the first of a class of cruisers specially adapted for service on the west coast of Africa. The Thames Ironworks Company of late years have confined their attention almost exclusively to the building of war vessels, and are now busy constructing for our Navy the *Berbow*, an ironclad of 10,000 tons displacement of the Admiral type, and they are also building five small cruisers for the Royal Hellenic Navy. Among the company present were Senor d'Antas, the Portuguese Minister, Baron da Costa Bioc, Capt. Testa, Capt. Diniz and Capt. Vaz, of the Portuguese Navy, and a large number of Portuguese ladies and gentlemen. The vessel was christened by Madame Testa. After the launch, the visitors were entertained at lunch by the directors, Mr. F. C. Hills, the chairman of the company, presiding. A selection of music was played by a band composed of men in the employment of the company.—*Eng-*

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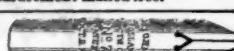
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